Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 111. HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY DECEMBER 24 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE No. 2344.

SCHLEY'S OFFICIAL FRIENDS

Propose to Give Him Thanks of Congress.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

The Admiral's Mail Is Overburdened With Letters From Admiring Friends.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—At the opening of today's session of the Senate Mr. Jones of Arkansas introduced a joint resolution as follows:

"That the thanks of Congress and the American people are hereby tendered to Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley and the officers and men under his command for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by them in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, July 3, 1898.

"That the President of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Rear Admiral Schley and through him to the officers and men under his command."

Without comment the resolution was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

CONFERS WITH COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—At the conference between Admiral Schley and his counsel today it was decided to ask Secretary Long to withhold his approval of the findings of the court of inquiry until such time as the Admiral, through his counsel, can file an objection thereto. The request was delivered to Secretary Long and while he has not yet answered the communication, it is understood the request will be granted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Hon. Isador Rayner and Mr. M. A. Teague, counsel for Rear Admiral Schley before the court of inquiry, are holding a consultation with their client today for the purpose of outlining their future course of action. Admiral Dewey, president of the court, today was asked for a statement as to the extent to which he endorsed the findings of the majority of the court.

"I have not a word to say," he replied. "Not a word."

Since the court of inquiry rendered its verdict, Rear Admiral Schley has received a large number of letters and telegrams, all containing expressions of confidence and esteem and offers of assistance. To answer these personally would be a work of such magnitude that the Admiral has addressed the following letter to the Associated Press, which he asks to be published:

"Washington, Dec. 16.—To the Associated Press: I beg to express through the medium of the Associated Press my gratitude and heartfelt thanks for the kind words and evidences of interest in my welfare which I have received from all parts of the United States. The magnitude of the correspondence renders it impossible for me to personally acknowledge the same and I therefore take this means of expressing my appreciation to one and all. Very truly yours,

"WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY,
"Rear Admiral, U. S. N."

In Restraint of Anarchy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate today adopted the resolution of Senator Vest directing the Committee on Judiciary to investigate and report upon a method for restraining anarchy and restraining those who attempt to assassinate the President.

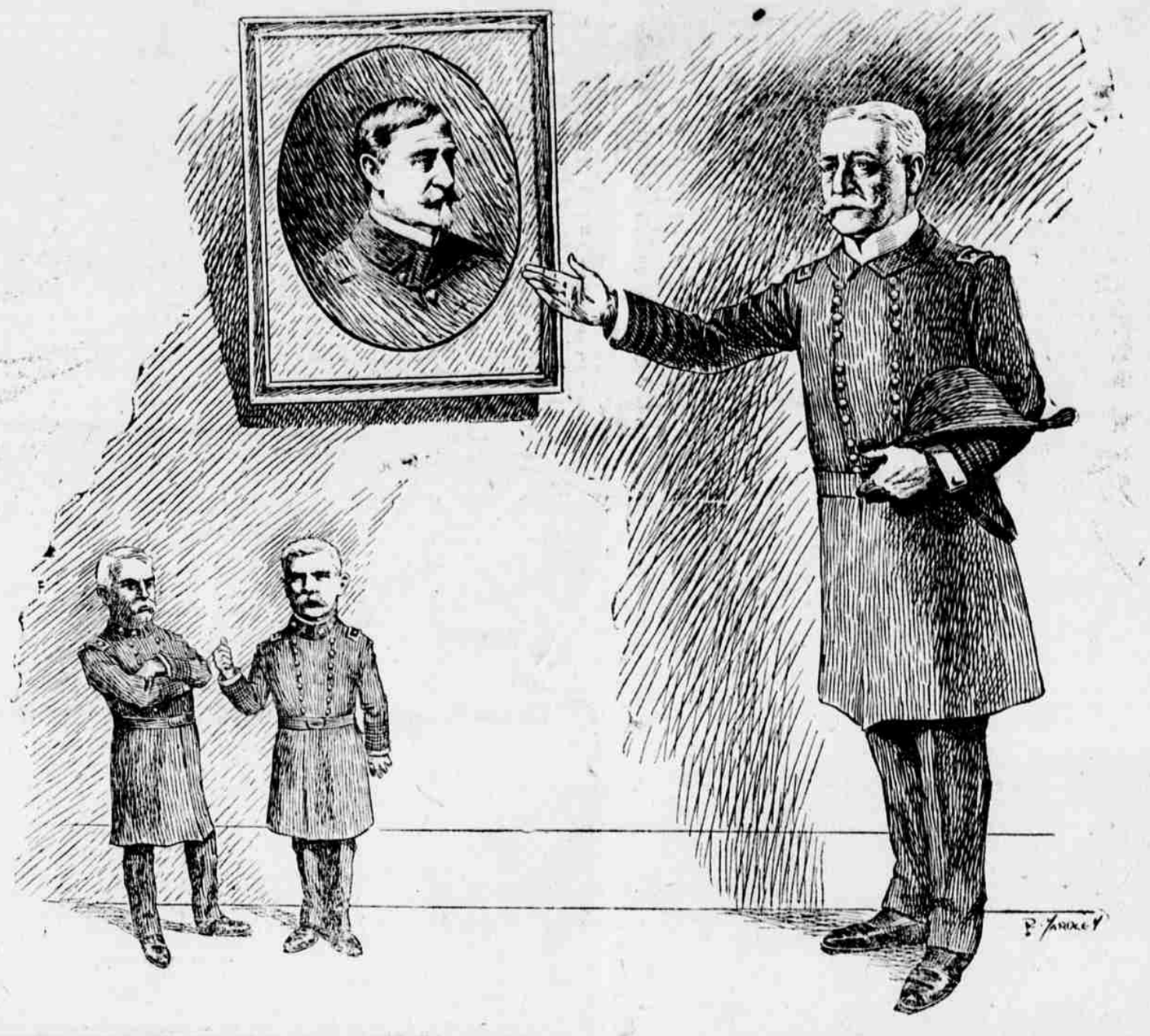
Probably a Canard.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—A morning paper here asserts that Commandant-General Botha has reported to Mr. Kruger that he has 24,000 armed men, 10,000 being Cape Colony recruits.

Senate and Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—The Senate at 12:18 p. m. went into executive session to consider the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

BIG AND LITTLE STAND TOGETHER.



MARCONI SENDS A MESSAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 14.—Signor Marconi has sped and guided the electric flash across the Atlantic; wireless telegraphy has spanned the ocean.

At Signal Hill, at 12:30 p. m. Wednesday, December 11th, Marconi received on tape the letter "S" twenty times. The letter was transmitted to Marconi's receiving apparatus by the forty-horse-power engine in his station at the Lizard, on the coast of Cornwall, England, 1800 miles away. Twenty times the waves forming "S" were sent 1800 miles through the atmosphere and imprinted themselves on the receiving tape.

Three times on last Thursday, December 12th, the same letter "S" was received on the tape from the Lizard. He is elated. His experiments have been a magnificent success. The prophecy made in November, 1900, has been verified:

"According to reasonable calculations we shall have America and Great Britain upon speaking terms before the first Christmas of the new century."

Marconi today informed the British government that the great triumph of electricity has been accomplished. Had he been a little nearer England, he might have used his system to send the message. That there might be no mistake, that the news of his success might not be lost in the air, he employed the old-fashioned cable.

FIRST TRIUMPH OF THE CENTURY

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., December 14.—Signor Marconi has achieved the first great triumph of the twentieth century. At Signal Hill on Wednesday last, and again on Thursday, he received wireless messages from a station in Cornwall, England, 1800 miles away. He has announced that he has solved the problem of signaling across the Atlantic ocean without wire or cable. The announcement was made to the British government today.

The station in Cornwall at The Lizard, from which the remarkable message comes, cost $70,000, and is the most marvelous wireless station yet established. Marconi showed your special reporter a photograph of the station. He says the plant there was used by the British navy lately to signal to the Ophir with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall on board, returning from their tour around the world. The station, of course, signals to steamships provided with the necessary apparatus. Marconi says the plant at the station has been greatly fortified and improved very recently.

The inventor, rejoicing, declares he is now quite certain of the result for which he has long striven; that as soon as a station sufficiently equipped is erected on this side of the Atlantic he can talk between two hemispheres and carry on commercial business much cheaper than by cable. He is jubilant, and cries: "Two continents can now talk to each other!"

Marconi will visit Cape Spear, near St. John's, to see if that site is convenient for a permanent station. He will also go to Cape Race. He leaves for England next week to install still more powerful instruments in Cornwall that, he feels sure, will enable him to communicate with the interior of Canada and the United States. Kemp, formerly torpedo instructor in the British navy, and Paget, an electrical expert of London, England, accompanied Marconi here as assistants and are rejoicing with him.

Cable messages from all over the the world are flooding Marconi tonight.

The experiments were made in Cabot Tower on Signal Hill, distant from St. John's one mile. The tower was erected in commemoration of Cabot's discovery of Newfoundland in 1497, and is five hundred feet above sea level. The height of The Lizard station is about 200 feet.

THE FIRST FULL DETAILS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 15.—The first full details that tell how the triumph of wireless telegraphy was accomplished, how a message was sent 1,800 miles across the Atlantic, prove that Marconi prepared for this experiment with the most scientific care and utmost secrecy. Had his experiment failed he would not have been disappointed, for failure would have meant nothing when one considers the extraordinary task that such a trial put upon his apparatus. He succeeded. He is elated, triumphant. Today crowds of people ascended Signal Hill in the vain hope that they might inspect the apparatus, with the foolish wish "to hear the ticking of the messages across the sea."

Messages were received by Marconi on a very sensitive telephone attached to his instruments that enabled him to detect signals that the instruments themselves intensely delicate, could not record. These crowds would have been honored to see Marconi, to congratulate him, to shake his hand. Everyone is striving to do him honor. Today he visited Bishop Howley at the Catholic palace. Tonight Marconi dines at Government House with Sir Cavendish Boyle, K. C. M. G., governor of New Foundland.

It was Sir Cavendish, as the represen-

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MAY BE TROUBLE WITH THE GERMANS OVER VENEZUELA

NORFOLK, Va., December 15.—In conversation with a New York merchant here the staff officers of the German cruiser Vineta, which vessel has been overhauling and coaling at Newport News and which is under hurry orders to proceed to Venezuela to join the German squadron, said:

"We will likely seize the coaling stations for the payment of 10,000,000 marks due to German citizens. They have had enough when three Presidents decamped with government funds and patience in colelcting the debt has about been exhausted. We expect that the United States will vigorously protest against the seizure of the stations for the collection of the debt, but we sincerely hope there will be no trouble."

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Germany's declared intention of forcing by a naval demonstration the payment by the little republic of Venezuela of an indemnity of $2,000,000 is the subject of naval activity both in the United States and Germany, notwithstanding her subsequent assurance of a pacific character.

President Castro's diplomacy in the imbroglio is not approved by the United States. He has announced that he is not responsible for th acts of his predecessors, but if driven to the wall by Germany he would compromise by permitting German colonization in Venezuela.

This latter declaration is the one that aroused the keenest interest in the United States and brought about a discussion of Germany's real intentions by the highest officials of the administration. The result of this declaration is that Castro will not be allowed by the government to deal with Germany for a colony, which is a clear contravention of the Monroe doctrine. This is the feature of the assumed negotiations which the United States is ready to resist with the navy.

About six weeks ago Germany, it was announced, was about to send a squadron of cruisers to assist the German ships now in the Caribbean to intimidate Venezuela.

Following this declaration, it was semi-officially announced here that the United States would send the North Atlantic squadron to Venezuelan waters. Since that time there has been no knowledge obtainable here about the dispatch of the German cruisers. It is regarded here, however, as significant that Germany has kept her ships in the Caribbean, although the acute stage of the trouble at Colon has passed.

The preparations of this government to meet any movement of Germany have been going on quietly but effectively, and without a suspicion omcially given out of their real intentions. Here is the present situation.

The Alabama and the Kearsarge have been ordered to Havana and thence to South America, where they will arrive at the close of this month. Attached to this squadron are the Marietta and the Machias. The Marietta is at Colon and the Machias is at San Juan waiting orders to join the North Atlantic squadron. The Iowa has been ordered south from Panama and is to stop first at Callao. The ostensible object is that she be docked in South American waters. She undoubtedly will proceed to join the North Atlantic vessels. The report comes from San Francisco that the Philadelphia is about to start south. It is said that she is merely going to Panama, but as the trouble there is over, it is manifest that the Concord will be all that is necessary to keep peace. The Philadelphia probably will join the North Atlantic squadron. The collier Nero is loading up at Norfolk and secret orders have been sent to the Topeka and the Texas to go south.

The United States could thus assemble in an emergency in South American waters the Massachusetts, the Alabama, the Kearsarge, the Texas, the Machias, the Marietta, the Iowa, the Philadelphia and the Topeka without hurrying any ships now lying up in ordinary or out of commission.

Blizzard in the States.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Never in the history of the United States Weather Bureau has there been such intense cold in so great an area of the middle West as is noted tonight. In ten great States the mercury is below zero, and in some cases so far below as to be out of sight. Suffering, property loss and death are walking hand in hand with the cold.

Parker Succeeds Sewall.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Senator Hanna has appointed as members of the National Republican Committee D. W. Standrod of Pocatello, Idaho, vice George L. Shoup, resigned, and Colonel Samuel Parker of Honolulu, Hawaii, vice Harold M. Sewall, resigned.

CUBA IS FOUGHT ON PRINCIPLE

Many Opponents to Commercial Relations.

FIND REASON IN PEOPLE'S ATTITUDE

Havana Full of Americaphobiacs in Spite of Millions Spent for Country's Benefit.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11.—With a Cuban delegation in the city and hard at work, there is a feeling stealing over some of those who are keeping a close watch upon the course of legislation that the propagandists of the policy of giving the islanders all that they ask, are somewhat overreaching themselves. The Cubans are a soft spoken body of men, and at first made many friends, but it appears now that they all have an ax to grind, which is exceedingly dull, and they are bearing down a little hard for the members who are anxious to see absolute justice to all.

The commission established itself here without any ceremony and with the preliminary work done for them by the President and General Wood, made proper progress at first. It is understood in some quarters, however, that there has come over the spirit of the dreams of several investigating Congressmen a decided change. They have been asking the Bureau of Statistics for figures, and these do not show such a spirit in the Cubans as to justify any scrimping over the prospects of the trade which may be built up in the islands. Reports have been made here, too, of some of the feeling noted among the Cubans, and again the inquiring Congressmen are somewhat dumfounded to find that the men whom the President and the governor of the island have been asking the American Congress to favor, by setting them up in business, are the very ones who are least to be considered in any distribution of favors.

One of the first things which has been of uncommon gossip here is the fact that the Cubans are not here of their own accord, but as the representatives of the New York capitalists, who have put their millions into plantations in the island. Then again there are many of the local men who believe the Cubans are coming here at a very bad time, when it is taken into consideration that the people of Havana are so thoroughly out of sympathy with American ideas and sentiments. That Roosevelt has been deceived is the belief of many of the very best people here. Of the work which is being done to defeat the success of the plans of the Cuban plantation men, not the least effective is that which is directed against the general policy of the Cubans.

People there are who believe that there must be among the Cubans something of gratitude for the sacrifices made by this country during the war, which had for its aim their independence. That they have been quite perfectly deceived is shown by the newspapers and the reports of the sentiments of the people of Havana. There will be circulated here within a short time copies of a cartoon published in a Havana paper the day when the Americans there were holding their services in memoriam of the late President McKinley. This cartoon represents Cuba as upon the cross, while at either side representing the thieves, are pictured the dead President and General Wood. While the Americans were highly indignant they could say nothing in defense. They realized that while they were nominally in control in reality they were serving an ingrate people, who were incapable of appreciating the feelings of the entire American republic.

One of the most potent arguments which is being advanced against the granting of any favors to the Cubans is the fact that the people there in Havana have been vigorous in showing their dislike for the Americans, and contempt for their service during the war. It is said to have been a most common thing during the last year to hear Cubans say, in a public place, when there were Americans present, that the United States only came into the war when it was apparent that Cuba had its fight won and that the Americans came only to steal the country. This was so common that even the office-holders who were being paid thousands where before they could not earn tens, were the most frequent users of the

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HAWAII AT THE CAPITAL

Third Judgeship To Come Up Soon.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Although the day of dealing with the little Hawaiian patronage now on the carpet is near at hand, the President has not yet found the time. "I have been delaying the matter of the additional judgeship," said Attorney-General Knox this afternoon as he left the White House, "that the President might have time to get through the stress of work incident to the beginning of the session of Congress. The Attorney-General indicated that the appointment might be taken up almost any day.

There was a flurry in the Senate the other day when the appointment of a Marshal for Hawaii Territory was taken up for reference to committee. There is nothing, however, to indicate that there will be opposition to the confirmation. Senator Bacon of Georgia insisted that the appointment ought to go to the Senate Committee on Territories, as Hawaii is now a Territory, and he won on that point. Some Senators wanted the appointment to go to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Commissioner Bowers of the United States Fish Commission received a telegram this morning from President Jordan of the Leland Stanford University, and from Prof. Gilbert, touching the cruise of the Albatross to Hawaii and finally approved a plan by which the Albatross shall not leave San Francisco for the work in the Hawaiian Islands till March 1. In these dispatches a few days ago it was stated that the Albatross would leave San Francisco for the work Jan. 1. Since then, however, the matter of cost of the cruise has been looked into and it has been deemed feasible, on account of the lack of appropriations, that the Albatross shall not sail till the later date mentioned, March 1.

"The government allows us only $35,000 a year for our ships, operated by the Fish Commission," said Mr. Bowers this afternoon. "The cost of coal alone on the trip of the Albatross to Hawaii will be $15,000. If she should start on the trip January 1, as we had planned, we have money enough to keep her going till May 1. However, on the plan we have adopted of sending her on March 1, we shall have money enough to keep her at work in the Hawaiian Islands till after July 1, when the appropriations for the next fiscal year will be available. Under a recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, our appropriations for ships have been crippled, for every dollar expended anywhere for boats, even the cost of an oar for a skiff, has to come out of this $35,000 appropriation. That sum is by no means enough for that work, and the coming year I believe I can get a larger amount.

Mr. F. E. Thompson of Honolulu arrived in Washington this morning and is registered at the Shoreham.

Representative Needham of California, who has been quoted hitherto in these letters on the prospects of the Chinese exclusion act, stated today that he had made a careful canvass of the situation in the House and Senate and had been able to locate no opposition to the bill. Mr. Henry C. Smith of Michigan, a Republican, is the only man on his side of the House who thinks a re-enactment is unwise. Although there are some Republicans who would like an amendment, favoring the admission of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, the opposition to that will be very stout.

Mr. Harry Wicks, of the Island of Hawaii has been granted a patent for a cane carrier and feeder.

Secretary Gage of the Treasury Department has transmitted to the Speaker of the House a copy of a concurrent resolution, praying that Congress impose a duty on all coffees imported from other countries, with a view to the protection of the coffee industry in Hawaii and other parts of the United States. It was forwarded from Acting Governor Henry E. Cooper at Honolulu July 19th last and has been with the Secretary of the Treasury ever since. The indications, judging from talks with leaders of the House, do not appear very bright for such legislation. The concurrent resolution, as presented by Secretary Cooper and now referred to the Ways and Means Committee, is as follows:

Be it Enacted by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, the House of Representatives concurring, That whereas the coffee industry, which at one time promised to be a leading industry, is now in a depressed condition and threatened to be abandoned on account of the low prices and the removal of the protective duty on all coffee imported into the Republic of Hawaii before annexation, and the large amounts imported into the United States from Brazil, Mexico, Central America, and other countries free of duty;

That, whereas this Territory possesses a large area of land suited to the cultivation of coffee, and a large amount of American capital is now invested in the industry, and upon which a large farming class depends for a livelihood, but cannot compete with the low prices where cheap labor is employed, as in the countries above mentioned;

We therefore pray that the Congress of the United States do impose a duty on all coffee imported from other countries, and in this way protect this industry in Hawaii and other parts of the United States.

Be it resolved, That the governor of this Territory is hereby requested to transmit certified copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, with the request that this resolution be laid before Congress of the United States.

At the meeting of the McKinley National Memorial Association held at the Arlington Hotel, this city, Dec. 7, a communication was read from Governor Dole, who had accepted a position as an honorary member of the board of trustees, that he expected a most satisfactory contribution from Hawaii, as the people of those islands esteemed the late President highly.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Serious riots are reported in Cadiz.

Boston has an epidemic of smallpox.

Shamrock II has lost all her gear by fire.

At La Crosse, Wis., the Mississippi has frozen over.

Richard Croker is visiting a friend at West Baden, Ind.

Anti-Semites have had a pro-Boer meeting in Vienna.

The city hall at Nebraska City, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

Two men at Vincennes, Ind., were frozen to death while drunk.

W. G. Purdy has resigned from the presidency of the Rock Island.

Miss Stone is trying to convert her bandit captors from Moslemism.

Dr. Robert Curry, founder of Curry University, Pittsburg, Pa., is dead.

Fleishman, the Los Angeles absconder, is said to have gone to Mexico.

Fifty thousand men of the Chilean reserves have been called to arms.

Movable telephones have been introduced in the restaurants of Chicago.

The United States has offered to mediate between Chile and Argentina.

Mr. Yerkes has bought Turner's "Rockets and Blue Lights," for $15,000.

By a court decision the President will inherit a fortune of from $100,000 to $150,000.

Secretary Root has asked an appropriation of $2,500,000 for army posts in Manila.

Delegate Wilcox is a member of the committee on coinage, weights and measures.

French publicists are on their way to New York to study American business methods.

Col. George Harvey has succeeded John Kendrick Bangs as editor of Harper's Weekly.

W. B. Galliher, of the Tacoma, Wash., fire department, was killed by a falling roof.

It is estimated that the total value of the salmon pack this year will run up to $7,560,000.

H. J. Fleishman, the missing Los Angeles cashier, is alleged to have been seen in El Paso.

Western railroads will cut down the time of fast trains from Chicago to Omaha and St. Paul.

Chicago has a club of wealthy people who are pledged to eat nothing but pork for six months.

A blizzard is prevailing in the Texas Panhandle which may prove a disastrous one to cattlemen.

Snow began to fall in Kentucky on Dec. 14. The mercury fell forty degrees during the night.

William Loeb Jr., second secretary to Roosevelt, was married to Miss Katharine W. Dorr, of Albany.

A Filipino has been convicted in the department of Visayas of cannibalism and sentenced to be hanged.

Griswold Harte, son of Bret Harte, is dead. The novelist himself has been ill in London of pneumonia.

The main building of the University of Wooster, Ohio, was burned, with a loss of $250,000; insurance, $75,000.

Lord Kitchener is now personally directing the movements of British troops in the field in South Africa.

Members of a secret society fired the palace of the Empress Dowager at Kai-Feng-Fu. The building was gutted.

Monybdemun, a rare mineral used in steel construction, has been discovered in the Mingus mountains, California.

A bill empowering the United States to buy the telegraph lines has been introduced in the House by a Kansas man.

Yung Lu, who commanded troops opposed to the allies, has been decorated "for protecting foreigners against Boxers."

The widow of Senator Tabor, of Denver, who was penniless, has received $15,000 from property supposed to be worthless.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is arranging to operate a daily dining car service between San Francisco and New Orleans.

Senator Bacon opposes the Nicaragua canal treaty on the ground that it does not safeguard the canal under American jurisdiction.

A quartz ledge containing gold, silver and cinnabar, has been discovered on the Bloomfield ranch in Sonoma county, California.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce protests against the lowering of the tariffs on California products through reciprocity with Cuba.

The Southern Pacific has ordered sixty new freight engines, five passenger and ten freight engines in addition to the 103 now being delivered.

The lower house of the Japanese diet has replied to the speech from the throne that there are indications of further disturbance in the Orient.

Two shipwrecked Japanese fishermen spent five days without food and shelter on an island in the mouth of the Skeena river, in British Columbia.

The United States grand jury at Jacksonville, Fla., has returned a true bill against Helen Wilmans, a woman who professed to cure disease by mental science.

The German press is belligerent, threatening that if Emperor William wants to seize a Venezuelan port he won't need to ask the permission of Uncle Sam.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has plans for tunnels under the Hudson and East rivers, with an underground terminal in New York for that line and the Long Island Road.

The heads of legations at Caracas, the Spanish minister excepted, will send an identical note to their respective governments, complaining of the situation in Venezuela.

Capt. Matthew A. Batson, Fifteenth Cavalry, who organized and led the Macabebe scouts, has fallen ill and has been ordered to the general hospital at Washington for treatment.

President Washburn, of Robert College, has gone to Sofia on a confidential mission for the release of Miss Stone. It is rumored that the United States will pay the brigands in full.

Mme. Nordica, the singer, will sue the government for money alleged to be due an ancestor who lost ships in the revolutionary war, for which the government collected, but did not reimburse the claimant.

Andrew Carnegie's proposed gift of $10,000,000 of steel trust stock to the nation for university extension work may be refused, as many Congressmen believe to accept it would be to legalize the stock of the trust.

Westminster, B. C., officials are puzzled over the case of one Franklin Streeg, said to be a lawyer of Aberdeen Miss., who can remember nothing since the morning of August 21, 1897, when he was called to defend a case in court.

Washington farmers are organizing a big cougar hunt.

Pilot Rogers has located the wreck of the San Rafael.

Automobiles have been introduced in California oil districts.

The next national G. A. R. encampment will be held at Washington.

New York cigar manufacturers have combined, with a capital of $7,500,000.

Blizzards have been raging in many States of the North and Middle West.

A Montana train robber was sent to prisor for fifteen years by a St. Louis judge.

Queen Wilhelmina and her husband have been seen out together in an open carriage.

The British embassador at Berlin has protested against the proposed German tariff.

Fifteen year old Gertrude Simpson, who killed her father, was acquitted at Creede, Col.

A slight earthquake shook the city of Salem, Ore., on December 13, but did no damage.

Russians may boycott Germany if the proposed German Agrarian bill becomes a law.

The anti-German temper of the Poles showed itself at Berlin in their reception to Paderewski.

Major Egan, surgeon at Salt Lake, has been court martialed for failing to attend sick soldiers.

Daniel Colt Gilman of Baltimore was today re-elected president of the Civil Service Reform League.

Western Senators believe an arid lands bill, providing for reclamation of deserts, will be adopted.

It has been found that ex-County Treasurer Whittlesey, of Seattle, is $40,000 short in his accounts.

Professor Dehring, a German, has demonstrated the possibility of rendering cattle immune from tuberculosis.

Capt. James C. Read, convicted at Manila of complicity in commisary frauds, must serve out his sentence.

A balloon used by Marconi in his wireless telegraph experiments at St Johns, N. F., broke loose and was lost.

D. P. Thompson, a well known capitalist and ex-United States minister to Turkey, died in Portland, December 14.

The American Federation of Labor at its Scranton, Pa., meeting refused to act in the San Francisco labor fight.

Secretary Root and General Chaffee strongly recommend the location, near Manila, of a permanent military port, costing $500 000.

Calve, the great diva, is at present in Florida for her health. She does not feel well, however, and may soon leave the States.

European powers have offered to intervene in South Africa if Krueger will accept autonomy under the supremacy of Great Britain.

Cecil Rhodes advocates the settlement of a large number of suitable Britons among the Boers as a way to eradicate race hatred.

Senators Perkins and Bard, of California, have received much recognition in the Senate as regards the distribution of places on committees.

William Beckman, a banker of Sacramento, has been arrested for sending dunning postal cards to Paul Wickersham, of San Francisco.

Democratic Senators in caucus desired to present a united front on all possible questions in the Senate, and re-elected Jones (Ark.) chairman.

Lorenzo Vargas, a Pueblo Indian, was stabbed and stoned to death by Mexicans at Penurlo, N. M. It is feared that more bloodshed will follow.

Courtenay Walter Bennett, who has been British consul general at Bilbao since 1900, has been gazetted consul general of Great Britain at San Francisco.

A protocol for a treaty has been signed which permits the admission of flour, wines, fresh and dried fruits from the United States into Nicaragua free of duty.

There are 2,278,717 telephones in use in the United States, with a capital of $500,000,000. The annual output of telephone apparatus is valued at $50,000,000 or $60,000,000.

Iglesias, president of the Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, was tried for conspiracy in the District Court of San Juan, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Mrs. Bonine, who was charged with having murdered James S. Ayres at the Kensington Hotel, in Washington, on May 13, was acquitted by the jury on the 13th instant.

A terrific storm caused a telegraphic breakdown all through England on December 12. Heavy storms have also swept over France, and snow has fallen in many districts.

W. H. Woods and a female companion, both colored, have been arrested at Omaha for robbing Lowenthal, a jewelry drummer, at Portland, Ore., of $10,000 worth of diamonds.

George Morgan and George Blimi, the president and treasurer for the Continental Security Redemption Company, of Birmingham, Ala., have been arrested on charges for embezzlement.

Carnegie's offer of $10,000,000 to Roosevelt for a national educational institution is in steel bonds, much to the embarrassment of the President, who desires the offer to be made in cash or United States bonds.

The joint committee of the two houses of Congress to make arrangements for a memorial service in honor of the late President McKinley held a meeting and decided to invite Secretary of State John Hay to be the orator. The date and time for holding the service will be fixed later.

THE RISE OF MARY KROUT, WELL-KNOWN IN HONOLULU

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Miss Mary H. Krout, who is well known in Hawaii, is now the associate editor of the Home Magazine in New York City. Miss Krout has written a great deal about Hawaii since the days of the revolution, when she went to Honolulu as the staff correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. She was last in Honolulu about a year and a half ago, when she was the guest of Mrs. Wm. C. Wilder. Miss Krout has a warm sense of humor, and when engaged in a controversy in Honolulu did not take amiss the headline of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, "Miss Krout Is Sour."

The Los Angeles Times mentions Miss Krout as an example of the possibilities for women in journalism. From associate editor of a country paper in Crawfordsville, Indiana, Miss Krout has attained a high position in the newspaper world.

While a subordinate writer on the Inter Ocean she prophesied the failure of the impending national republican convention to nominate Judge Gresham for President. She based this belief upon her absolute knowledge both of General Harrison's strength and Judge Gresham's weakness in Indiana, whose electoral vote would be required to confirm the choice of the convention. Like all the other Chicago papers, the Inter Ocean indorsed Gresham. When Miss Krout's prophecy was verified, Mr. Nixon sent for her and asked "how she would like to go to Indianapolis for the campaign."

"Not at all," she replied promptly.

"Well, we have decided that you are the one to go," he said.

"In that case," he was told, "I will go and do the best I can."

Her family had been identified with politics since the State was admitted to the Union, and she had a wide acquaintance with Indianans in public life. She was received by General Harrison with remarkable cordiality, but the chairman of the State Central Committee had not an exalted opinion of women's capabilities as political correspondents, and was very much dissatisfied, saying: "I think the Inter Ocean should have sent a man."

"Had Mr. Nixon supposed that I would injure its interests, financially or politically," she answered, "he would not have sent me here; he knows me, and you do not."

She then requested the editor of the Inter Ocean to send a copy of each issue containing what she should write to General Harrison and the State Central Committee. In three weeks the committee was subscribing for 6000 copies daily and sending them throughout the State as campaign documents.

Miss Krout wrote 163 letters in as many consecutive days, prior to the election, and on election day sent thirty-eight short specials and a two-column letter by wire to her paper, writing continuously from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock the next morning.

Of her work, as a whole, General Harrison said to a friend: "It did more for me than that of all the other correspondents combined," and he afterwards made practically the same statement in a letter to her, an exceedingly rare thing for him to do. A letter acknowledging "the service she had rendered the republican party," was sent Mr. Nixon, signed by all the State officials.

Perhaps the most important incident of that season's commission was getting and wiring to the Inter Ocean a 3000-word speech of Gen. Lew Wallace, of which hundreds of thousands of copies were distributed throughout the country, a special train being sent to Indianapolis with 60,000 papers, containing the speech, which the papers of that city had missed.

Upon her return to Chicago, Miss Krout was promoted to the editorial staff of the Inter Ocean. Learning that a revolution was imminent in the Hawaiian Islands, she induced her editor to send her to Honolulu. She would have been the only special correspondent upon the ground at the time of the Queen's deposition; but two days before she was to set out she made a misstep and broke her foot. This postponed her departure until the revolution was an accomplished fact. But eventually, with the foot in a silicate cast and on crutches, she made the journey, reached Honolulu safely, and remained until the American flag was hauled down from the government building—a ceremonial of which she was an eye-witness. Being a cousin of Rear-Admiral George Brown, who had been a warm friend of the Hawaiians, she was at once placed in personal communication with the heads of the government, even Queen Liliuokalani giving her an audience.

At the institution of the republic in 1894, she was sent back to Hawaii, and after writing up the constitutional convention, she made an extended trip to New Zealand, Tasmania and Australia. There she investigated the workings of the various political theories which these progressive colonies have exploited.

In 1895 Miss Krout was sent to London, where she remained nearly three years as staff correspondent of the Inter Ocean. Her family connections and her personal acquaintance, quite aside from her professional standing, secured for her exceptional advantages, and she saw London as few American women have ever seen it. She was received not only by exclusive English nobility, but by artists, writers, musicians, men and women identified with the universities and world-wide philanthropic work. Among her correspondence were accounts of the Jameson trial, which she heard throughout; the Queen's jubilee, with many of the attendant festivities, at which she was present, and a visit to Lord Leighton in his own beautiful house in Holland Park Road.

In 1899 this noted correspondent went to China for a syndicate of newspapers, collecting data mainly relating to the commercial relations of that empire with the United States. From Peking she made a journey into the interior with the wife of the Rev. Mr. Gamwell, one of the heroes of the siege of the British consulate. On this journey the two women, accompanied only by their native servants, penetrated the very fastnesses of the Boxer country, which was even then in a state of ferment. They were not molested in any way. After visiting Japan, Miss Krout went to Manila, where she obtained an idea of the true status of affairs in the Philippine capital.

In all her varied experience she says that she has met with nothing but extreme kindness and civility, although she has, of necessity, been brought into contact with all classes and conditions of humanity.

Miss Krout is now engaged in general literary work, having three years ago retired from the staff of the Inter Ocean, and published several books in the meantime. She resides in New York City, where she is associate editor of the Home Magazine. When asked "if the demands of her profesion had not overtaxed her strength," she replied:

"On the contrary, I left the position of teacher a nervous wreck. Engaged in a profession to which I felt myself adapted, and even the drudgery of which I loved, my physical condition steadily improved, until I am now in robust health, and good, I hope, for active duty for many years to come."

Asked what she considered to be the chief essentials of good newspaper work, she said:

"Energy in the doing, a knowledge of what is wanted, and accuracy—accuracy before all else, for, no matter how cleverly a statement may be put, one error invalidates the whole, and it is labor lost."

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

KAMALO'S BIG PUMP

It Will Go Back to the Original Sellers.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Creditors of the Kamalo Sugar Company, whose troubles in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the Territory have lasted over a period of two years, agreed yesterday to give the directors an opportunity to recover from their financial straits. At a meeting of the directors and creditors, held yesterday afternoon at 4:30 in the office of David Dayton, Merchant street, the financial standing of the company was succinctly stated by J. A. Magoon, attorney for the company, and the creditors agreed to give them a chance to get on their feet.

A heavy liability, amounting to a little over $13,000, was lifted from the company by the action of the creditors in allowing the directors to return the Worthington pump to the manufacturers. The agents of the pump company have been paid $12,000 on the pump, and still have an account $13,000 with interest still due. The pump people made a proposition to the directors to take the pump back, releasing them from any further liability. The directors expressed themselves as desirous of taking advantage of this proposition, and presented the same to the creditors, with favorable results.

The meeting was attended by the following members of the Kamalo board of directors: David Dayton, president; H. R. Hitchcock, treasurer; L. H. Dee, auditor; D. N. Lewis, secretary; J. A. Magoon, attorney. The creditors were represented as follows: Japan Immigration Company, Attorney E. C. Peters; Hawaiian News Company, J. H. Soper; Wilder's Steamship Company, S. B. Rose; Hyman Brothers, I. Rubenstein; Hawaiian Gazette Company, Charles Crane; T. H. Davies & Company, Mr. Wilson; Hawaiian Star Company, Frank Hoogs; Hollister Drug Company, Hawaiian Carriage Company.

Mr. Magoon stated at the opening of the meeting that the object of the meeting was to consider the financial situation. "You all know the suit in the courts has been delayed," said Magoon, "on account of the refusal of Judge Humphreys to hear it after it was sent back to him from the Supreme Court. The Worthington Pump people are pressing for the amount of their claim, and we desire to make some settlement with them. A proposition has been made that we return the pump to them, and they will give us a receipt in full of their claim against it. The objection to that is that there might be some question as to the right of the directors to make that transfer. We want the consent of the creditors to do that.

"The contract price for the pump was $25,000. We have paid in the neighborhood of $12,000, leaving a balance, with interest and other expenses, of about $13,000. The pump people have intimated a willingness to take back the pump and relinquish us from all our liabilities. The directors have considered this a wise thing to do. There might not be a chance for them to sell the pump for the balance due. They hold a mortgage on the pump for $5,000, which they can foreclose and sell it out at a mortgagee's sale.

"We are afraid the pump will not bring enough money to pay the balance due, and there would still be something coming to them. By their taking the pump off our hands as I have stated, it will release us from any obligation to them. They also agree to contract with us to allow us to purchase the same pump within a short time upon the payment to them of the amount that is due them, with good interest. With this liability out of the way, the company is entirely solvent, and can then pay its debts dollar for dollar. One of the creditors, the Hawaiian Hardware Company, has begun a suit against us today for $1272.84."

Mr. Dee stated the total liabilities are $32,000. The latest inventory of the assets showed them to be worth in the neighborhood of $133,000, in plantation buildings, mules, rolling stock, pumps, land in fee simple, etc. Of the latter there were 3000 acres. There was also a suit on in the courts for which they had judgment in favor of company for $32,000. With the pump turned over to the manufacturers, the liabilities would be reduced to $19,000 with the case entirely settled in their favor, the company could pay off all its debts. Even if the case went against it, the claims would still be good as there was enough in the assets to wipe them all out. He also stated that there was forty-seven acres in growing cane, which would run about eighty tons to the acre in cane. It was expected there would be ten tons of sugar from this, which would assist in accumulating a little money. There was not a cent of cash in the treasury.

Mr. Magoon moved that the directors be authorized to turn over the Worthington pump to the Worthington Pump Company, on condition that the company discharge the Kamalo Sugar Company from all liability it has against the company. The motion passed unanimously, and an adjournment was taken.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE.

[From the Gazette, Toowoomba, Australia.]

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it.—W. C. Wockner. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited, as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Poles About to Revolt.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The Cologne Gazette and Magdeburgische Zeitung both publish semi-official articles which represent that more drastic measures against the Poles are imminent owing to the spirit of violence and unrest which seems to prevail throughout the Polish nation. It looks as if a new rebellion was about to begin.

The shipping bill introduced in the Senate, by Frye, of Maine, shows a slight increase in the subsidies over those contemplated in the former bill.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,
6612 President.

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DOINGS OF ABSENT ISLANDERS

Piver-Ray Wedding An Affair of Note.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—An hour after the steamship Nippon Maru left here for Honolulu on December 11th, Miss Gladys Landers Piver became the wife of Whitaker Ray. The newspapers gave considerable space to the accounts of the wedding, which was celebrated at the California hotel in the presence of half a hundred relatives and intimates of the Piver and Ray families. The bride's brother, John C. Piver, who is well known to Honolulans, gave his sister away, and Miss Berenice Landers, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. The best man was Charles Ray, a brother of the groom.

Miss Piver wore an imported gown of white lace, en traine. The trimmings were of white chiffon. Her veil was of extra length and was attached to her headdress with a pin of diamonds and pearls, fashioned in the shape of a fleur de lis. This pin was the groom's gift. She held in her hand a bouquet of pink rosebuds, which were tied with long streamers upon which rosebuds were sown.

The maid of honor, a very pretty debutante, wore a gown of lavender-colored crepe de chine with a princess train flaring at the bottom and trimmed with yellow lace. Her hat was of white lace trimmed with tulle.

The bride's mother was gowned in light gray crepe de chine over pink taffeta appliqued with lace.

The bride appeared to best advantage and seemed radiantly happy. A small reception was held in the parlors of the hotel after the wedding, and light refreshments were served. Many handsome presents were received by the bride. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Burr M. Weeden of St. Luke's church.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray immediately departed for Southern California. They will spend a fortnight in visiting the leading resorts of California, and will be at home on Tuesdays next year, at their newly furnished house, 1440 Grove street.

WAIALUA MAN WEDS.

Mr. Harry C. Weiss, of Waialua sugar plantation, was married on December 12th to Miss Daisy A. Doud of San Francisco. There were very few present at the ceremony, only the relatives of the contracting couple having been invited. The wedding was at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. N. A. Wood, 2211 Steiner street. The marriage was performed by Rev. Chas. N. Lathrop, pastor of the Church of the Advent.

Miss Doud is well known in educational circles. She is very pretty and has been a great favorite among the teachers of the public schools. Several years ago Miss Doud was quite the heroine of a newspaper story. Her first appointment to a school here was on the Farallone Islands. On this lonely spot in the ocean she taught the children of the lighthouse keepers and it was here that she met Mr. Weiss.

Mr. and Mrs. Weiss are booked to sail on the Alameda today for Honolulu. They will live at Waialua.

COMING TO LIVE HERE.

When Edward A. Douthitt, assistant to Attorney-General Dole, returns to Honolulu after Christmas, he will bring back with him a bride, who will doubtless be a welcome addition to society circles in the Hawaiian capital. Mr. Douthitt was married yesterday to Miss Edith A. Alden, who is a daughter of Mrs. Victoria Alden, of 519 Devisadero street. Mr. Douthitt was born in San Francisco and is well known here as a young man of promise in legal circles. He has been prominent as a member of fraternal organizations.

He was engaged for some time to Miss Alden and when he departed from here for Honolulu four or five months ago, he pledged himself to return for his bride very soon. Mrs. Douthitt is a very accomplished young woman, of quiet tastes, and looks forward with intense interest to her future residence in the islands. The wedding was not a society event and there were only a few intimate friends present.

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE.

Major W. W. Robinson, of the quartermaster's department of the United States Army, has gone to Seattle to endeavor to straighten out the affairs of the Seattle office. Major Robinson has lately been quartermaster at Honolulu, and will leave Seattle for his permanent post at Manila. He was quartermaster at Seattle before he went to Honolulu and through some clerical errors the accounts of the department there were mixed up.

E. E. Beeman, the "chewing gum man," who was a guest at the Hawaiian hotel for some weeks a year or so ago, is now in Los Angeles on a visit. His home is in Cleveland. Mr. Beeman will be remembered by Honolulans on account of his strange personality. He is the proprietor of "Beeman's Pepsin Gum" factory, and several times a millionaire. All his money has been made out of gum, and Mr. Beeman—perhaps as a tribute to the source of his wealth—always has a few sticks of gum in his pockets to delight his friends.

Hon. Samuel Parker, who arrived here on the steamship Alameda December 10th, in company with his sons, Jas. and Ernest, and Prince David, left for the East the next day. His sons have gone to San Jose where they will be educated.

Miss Nellie Kitchen of Honolulu is a guest at the California hotel.

Andrew Moore, formerly manager of Paauhau plantation, has been here two weeks after a tour of Europe. Mr. Moore left Paauhau some months ago to visit his father. The latter, however, died crossing the Atlantic. Mr. Moore has now come to San Francisco and will make this his permanent home. His father was a distinguished engineer formerly connected with the Union Iron Works.

Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft will spend Christmas at the Occidental Hotel. She is now at Watsonville, California.

The last steamer from Honolulu brought news of the death of Robert R. Hind, who, in addition to being a large sugar planter, was a heavy holder of San Francisco real estate, acquired within the last eight or nine years. It includes about fifty pieces, some extensive in area and others valuable because of their location. The Hind property is probably worth close to $1,000,000 and is free from incumbrance. Robert R. Hind was not only a believer in San Francisco realty, but improved much of that which he bought. He leaves a widow and several children, one of whom, George U. Hind, is the owner of several pieces of property, as well as being a resident of this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—Miss Abbie Campbell, daughter of the late Jas. Campbell, and one of the richest young women of Hawaii, denies flatly that she is engaged to marry Prince David Kawananakoa. About seven months ago the Examiner published a full-page article embellished with striking pictures of Miss Campbell and Prince David, on the subject of their coming wedding. Ever since there has been considerable gossip about the probabilities of the charming daughter of the Campbell house joining fortunes with the scion of Hawaii's monarchy.

The statement has been published here that the Kapiolani estate, in which is merged the property of Prince David, has borrowed from the Campbell estate a quarter of a million dollars, and that while love prompted Prince David in his quest of the hand of Miss Campbell, necessity backed up Cupid. A close friend of the Campbell family said some months ago that he believed Miss Abbie and David would be man and wife within a year.

The arrival of Prince David here, a few days ago, revived these stories, as briefly told in dispatches to the Advertiser, by the steamship Nippon Maru. In the last two days the Examiner and Chronicle have been anxiously trying to prove these rumors true. Reporters have been flying about the Occidental hotel at all hours of the night and day, questioning people from Hawaii, and the clerks at that hostelry. The fact that since Prince David's coming here he has spent much time with the Campbells, has added fuel to the flame of gossip. Prince David himself was not to be seen. Finally the Examiner secured an interview with Miss Campbell herself and the few words she said effectually punctured the report. Miss Campbell said:

"I am not engaged to be married to Prince David nor to anyone. Prince David is an old friend of the family. I have known him since I was a child. We like each other, but that is all."

It is understood that Mrs. James Campbell is seriously opposed to an alliance with Prince David on account of his lavish expenditures and inability to live within his income. However, she has said that if her daughter's affections were engaged by David or anyone else she would not stand in the way of her happiness.

It is alleged by intimates of Prince David that he has spent most of his inheritance. As a matter of fact, the generous prince is on the mainland now in the hopes of negotiating a loan large enough to pay off some of his most pressing obligations.

The Campbells left to day for San Jose, where they will spend Christmas at the St. James hotel. Mrs. Campbell will entertain her friends in San Jose during her stay there.

Prince David, meanwhile, is enjoying himself with the sights and delights of San Francisco, which is very gay on account of the approaching holidays.



COMMERCIAL

With a very dull week in the stock market there were several changes along the line, principally in the way of strength in various shares. The only stock which moved in the other direction was Ewa, where there was a sale at 23.75, but this was not taken as making an important change in affairs, and the one transaction was not the signal for any deluge of either buying or selling in the stock. Putting aside this quotation there has been a strengthening of several of the plantation stocks, and the entire situation develops into a search for cash. There are many orders in the hands of the brokers which need only a little more money than is in sight, and as yet the banks do not feel that the tax paying period is past, so that they may resume advances upon the good stocks which are daily offering.

As indicative of this condition there is one broken who has an order to buy Oahu at 100, the would-be buyer saying that he has at hand $2,000, and as soon as the banks will loan 70 upon the stock he will take 100 shares. The bankers recognize the value in the stock, but all insist that until the tax paying period is past, they cannot loan any money upon stocks. The same broker says he could do a great amount of business if there was only a plenty of cash to loan. The banks say there will be a change as soon as the cash now in the hands of the government gets back into the regular channels of trade, and they are all of opinion that there will be a plentiful supply of money after that time.

Of the actual trades of the week there has been a very small aggregate, in addition to the 6 Ewa at the price noted above, there being only 100 Olaa, 25 Waialua and 78 Oahu. The prospects for the future are for increased activity in Olaa. There are big orders out for the stock at the ruling rate, 3, but the offerings are small, and the brokers are not yet snapping up the little certificates. As soon as a sizeable one gets into the market it is grabbed up eagerly, and it is safe to say that there would be a demand for several hundred if the shares were brought in large lots. The strength of Olaa is duplicated in Oahu, where the only price mentioned is 100. The buyers are out for more of this stock, and will take all that is offered. Waialua, while the sale was at 55, is worth so much more that there are men who keep a watch upon the market each day, waiting for an offer to sell a fair sized block. There would be a fair advance paid over the ruling quotation if the size block wanted could be had.

The local market does not feel the San Francisco movements, as shown by the way Hawaiian sugar stands. Here the stock was last sold at 30, and 31 is now asked for it, yet on the Coast there have been sales at 24, as shown by the most recent lists at hand. Another feature of the San Francisco market is the continued slump of Hawaiian Commercial, the stock having been sold at 35. This stock is not traded in here freely, the last sale having been at 80, which was a long time ago. This stock at one time touched 128, and was right well sold there. The control of the plantation was lost by A. C. and Rudolph Spreckels when 51,000 shares of the stock went to local holders at 34.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

The feature of the real estate market was the closing of the deal through which the opening of Bishop street will be assured. There will be thus given a boom to the interior property, as the new street will be kept a model one in every respect. This improvement has been urged upon the government by its officials. A year ago in his report to Superintendent of Public Works McCandless, Marston Campbell, then road supervisor, now assistant superintendent, said: "With the improvement of Richards street to Queen street, and the opening of Edinburg street to Hotel street, the traffic, which is at present confined to the three above mentioned streets (Fort, Alakea and Nuuanu), would naturally divide itself, thereby relieving the present congestion, and a consequent decrease in the cost of maintenance and repair."

With the opening of this street the feature of warehouses becomes one which will be of importance in the future. There are several sites being talked of, and there are rumors that some of the projectors of bonded warehouses on the waterfront will endeavor to draw business down to the lower end of the new thoroughfare. There is also a demand for property of this kind at the Ewa end of the harbor.

There has been little movement in the matter of house lots, but there is a small amount of building going on. There is a greater amount of demand for loans, but the money is not forthcoming. A few loans are being made upon business real estate from trust funds mainly, and these are going at fair rates, one of some tens of thousands being made recently at 7 per cent.

The greatest activity is appearing at College Hills, where there are preliminary steps being taken for several houses. Those of Mrs. Henry Castle and Frank Atherton being almost ready for the actual work of building. There will be some difficulty in securing tenants for the many houses now vacant, as there seems to be little disposition on the part of owners to take lower rates. There are a great number of houses to let, and there are fewer bidders than of old.

BONDS BEING PAID.

Secretary Gage Reports on Payment of Hawaiian Debt

In the annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Gage is the following reference to the payment of the Hawaiian debt:

Pursuant to the appropriation made by the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1153), to carry into effect the agreement embodied in the joint resolution "To provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States," approved July 7, 1898, interest bearing bonds of the late government of Hawaii, amounting, with accrued interest, to $2,247,331.15, have been redeemed by this department through the following agencies:

First National Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu	$1,199,382.55
United States Assistant Treasurer, at San Francisco	952,704.92
United States Assistant Treasurer, at New York	20,092.00
Treasury Department, at Washington	75,141.68
Total	$2,247,331.15

Since the last annual report certificates amounting to $262,490.92, issued by the chief executive of Hawaii, representing deposits made in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, have also been redeemed.

The remainder of the indebtedness assumed by the United States unpaid November 15, 1901, of which the sum of $950,000 is represented by bonds held in London, not redeemable until January 1, 1902, is as follows:

Outstanding bonds	$1,012,600.50
Deposits in Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank	6,889.86
Total	$1,019,489.36

Notice has been given to the holders of these bonds in London that payment thereof will be made by the department on and after January 1, 1902.

The report of Special Commissioner Rockhill to the Secretary of State on the Peking negotiations is made public. It shows that the United States was the most moderate of any nation in its demands; that it reduced the list of those condemned to death, and induced others to lower indemnity claims.

WITH TALK AND VIEWS

Walter C. Weedon Lectured Upon Hawaii.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Walter C. Weedon, the man who holds the record for the quickest travelling ever made between Honolulu and Boston—nine days and twenty-three hours—returned yesterday in the Alameda from a six months' lecturing tour in the Eastern States. While coming across the continent in the direction of the Pacific coast, Mr. Weedon delivered about fifty stereopticon lectures and other addresses on Hawaii, his audiences aggregating about 25,000 people. His largest audience was at Chautauqua, where 4,000 persons listened to his lecture and saw the pictures. After repeated efforts to obtain the use of the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition, where President McKinley was shot, he was given the privileges of the building, and lectured there twice, each time to an audience of 2,000 people. Other lectures were given in Long Branch, where he went in company with Anthony Comstock; Allegheny City, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, Chicago, Bay View, Minneapolis, Hiram College and Omaha. His last lecture was given at Pasadena.

"I am confident," said Mr. Weedon yesterday evening, "that my experience in the lecture field has opened the way for one of the best ways to present Hawaii to the American public. I don't think that for the outlay connected with the matter the interests of Hawaii could be better conserved than to follow this thing up. It will require a man who will put his whole heart in it. It needs a man acquainted with Hawaiian life, commercial interests, religous, climatic, social and educational features, to show off Hawaii in the proper way. A man should be sent now to St. Louis and another man further east. That is the way to tell what Hawaii has here and to attract capital. We need more outside capital and the only way to get it is to tell the people what we've got out here.

"I did not think much of the educational exhibit Hawaii had at the Pan-American Exposition. It was too small and not in a conspicuous place. I think the money could have been put to better advantage in other ways of advertising the Territory.

"I found out much about sisal fiber, and can say that there is a big demand for it right now at eight cents a pound for 400 tons if we could supply it. This was on the basis of the samples I took away with me from Honolulu. We hope to have the machinery for the plantation here in a short time, machinery which will work to advantage. I think that if the people here give their attention to the development of the sisal industry the revenues will be greater in proportion than that to be derived from sugar. I am not over sanguine, but I am convinced this is true. There is money in sisal. We have a plantation of about 700 acres on this Island, which is doing well. It should average about a ton an acre."

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, constricted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial afflictions. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—Mrs. Mary Ritz Melendy, M.D., Ph.D., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

A fierce storm prevailed December 14 on the east coast of Great Britain. The British bark Wave Queen sank off West Hartlepool. The Spanish steamer Alangueta, from Hamburg, with twenty men, went ashore near Sunderland. Many minor wrecks with loss of life are reported.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
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Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY : : DECEMBER 24.

Sampson gets a decision from two retired officers. Schley gets one from the Admiral of the navy and the people of the United States.

Italy shows signs of going into, with Austria and Germany, the proposed tariff league against America. Clouds are gathering in the Old World and this country will be wise if it looks after its lightning rods.

It seems to be a common view in the East that Admiral Dewey's minority report for Schley quite outweighs the majority report against the accused officer. If Congress holds the same opinion, a vote of confidence in Schley may be presumed to follow.

The Territory will make the harbor deep enough to accommodate Admiral Casey's fleet when it comes, as well as the monster Pacific Mail boats. This is the business of the Federal government, but circumstances are such that the Territory cannot afford to wait on the tardy courses of Washington.

Two per cent of the people of Cleveland, Ohio, have tuberculosis, 8200 in all. If there were ten people in the place with cholera or bubonic plague the country would ring with the news, but the fact that over eight thousand are down with a disease which is just about as deadly, attracts but slight notice.

There must be something in luck as well as pluck, as witness the career of President Roosevelt. Whom the gods love finds gifts on every table. Scarcely has Mr. Roosevelt got used to being President when a court decision gives him a fortune. If there is anything else the President craves probably that will come, too.

The death-rate in the Boer concentration camps, as officially reported and acknowledged, must have shocked the civilized world. The figures recall Weyler and the reconcentrado policy in Cuba. We should not be surprised to hear that the story of mortality had threatened the tenure of the present British ministry.

The office of Deputy United States Marshal on Hawaii was not made to keep its incumbent in the lap of luxury. Mr. Andrews, as the result of an all-night job, attended by a long ride, amassed thirty-eight cents. At another time he put in his best licks and earned $1.50. Being an abstemious man, not inclined to pamper the flesh, the Deputy resigned.

Every day shows the need of detectives, in addition to the present small force, who know the crooks of the mainland. Not a few of the latter are said to be operating here. Thanks to the Home Rule Legislature there is no money to pay for extras in the Police Department, but in view of recurrent murders and burglaries, the recourse of private subscription for the employment of Pinkerton men might prove feasible.

GOV. DOLE AND SMALL FARMERS.

"The pressing demands of the agricultural corporations for cheap field labor, together with their great influence, will continue as in the past to be an obstacle to the development of such a citizen population as shall safeguard the political future of Hawaii. The two enterprises are mutually hostile. The one is interested in men as machines; the other as factors in the development of the State.

"As the control of such corporations gradually passes into the hands of those who are without the restraining influences of local or traditional associations, and are not interested in the social growth of the Hawaiian community, this danger may become more threatening than before.

"Every one who is a resident here, not merely to amass wealth but to live and perhaps to bring up children who will necessarily become attached to the country, its climate and its social life, is most vitally interested in having this matter rightly solved. This means that it shall not only be possible but settled beyond all question that no moneyed interest shall be allowed to stand in the way of the development of a pure family life in any part of the Territory of Hawaii; either by the enforcement of unfavorable conditions upon the field laborer, whereby family life is made morally impossible or only immorally possible, or by opposing the settlement of the small proprietor. Indifference of government or employers to the inalienable rights of men, women and children to an ideal home environment must result, sooner or later, in the reprisals of natural justice.

"Our shores and mountain slopes offer a fertile soil and an infinite variety of landscape, sufficient and suitable for the homes of such citizens and enough of them as shall assure honest capable government and statehood in due time.

"The land policy of the republic of Hawaii, whereby public lands are opened for settlement in small holdings, should be continued by the Territory, with such changes as experience has shown to be necessary, and carried on with vigor and earnestness in the hope that many Americans may be led to transfer their homes from the mainland to Hawaii."—From Gov. Dole's Inaugural Address.

FRUIT TREES.

The recent report that the government nursery had distributed within six weeks' time nearly 10,000 plants is of interest now that Honolulu is taking on another phase. With the passing away of much of the city of the old days, the widening of streets, the building of houses upon small lots and the expansion of the business portion of the city until some of the most beautiful places of old have been wiped out, the fact that the people are not giving over their love for the beautiful in trees and decorative plants is a matter for congratulation.

That less than ten per cent of the trees were fruit producers is, however, a matter which will bear investigation. The superintendent says there were no more good trees to distribute, in spite of the calls, but it is perhaps true also that the seekers after shrubbery were more partial to palms and vines than to fruit trees. While these are most valuable in that their distribution and cultivation will aid in keeping Honolulu up to its character of a beautiful tropical city, it should not be forgotten that where the climate makes it possible to grow so many varieties of fruits, that these will be, in a few years, a source of much pleasure and profit. That the people are looking ahead is shown by the fact that the kinds demanded principally were oranges and limes, and from the outlook Superintendent Austin will be able to send out many more of these trees in the future.

Right there, however, comes in a point which will be of value to the Territory, if the proper care is taken. The propagation of a high-class orange was a matter of great thought in California, and it was not until the Washington Navel was substituted for the seedling that the trade became a great factor in the State's industries. This should not be lost to sight here. Perhaps there is a variety which would be of greater value to the Territory. The first step should be thorough investigation upon this point at once. In the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the specialist at the nursery it will be possible by budding to find the orange which will best develop. This will take time, but the results will justify the experiment.

Once it has been found that there is an orange which will develop here as good or better fruit than does the Washington Navel in California, then it will be but a small matter to stock orchards with that high-class fruit and whereas now there are good oranges only during the height of the season on the coast, then we will be able to have the fruit much of the time, and perhaps owing to the forwardness of the seasons send the first oranges to the mainland.

ONE PLEA FOR CUBA.

In endeavors to break the force of utterances of the Washington Star as to Hawaiian conditions, it has been said that the paper always has been in the pay of the sugar interests here. That this is utterly false is shown, not only by the general repute of the paper, but by its stand in relation to Cuban sugar. From the beginning the Star has been in favor of closer commercial relations with Cuba, and as it says of a recent article in its columns "supports with figures and sound deductions the position taken by the President and Secretary Root, and shows the necessity of immediate action of some kind in the matter of duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco. It is a plea for the under dog in a scuffle not intended on our part to be unfriendly."

The statement upon which the Star seems to base its desire for tariff concessions is this:

A large crop of sugar and another of tobacco are about due in the markets, and prices, as governed by our customs duties on those two articles, threaten bankruptcy for all who are interested in the holdings. The laborers in the fields no less than the owners of plantations upon which these crops have been produced are depending upon profitable sales for present comfort and hope for the future. The market for both crops is in the United States, and the solution of the difficulty is with this government. Hence the proposition that as it is in the power of the United States to save the day for these people it should do so, under the authority which makes it the trustee of Cuba.

It will not be called special pleading to say that this is too radical a statement of the case. The tariff upon Cuba's products is what it was before the war, and the fortunes which were made in the growing of sugar and tobacco in the island were the marvels of Europe. Many of the great houses of New York laid their foundations in sugar from Cuba and it will take more than the plea that the people are in dire want to convince Congress that an American industry must be jeopardized that the new owners of the plantations may gain larger profits than the old ones.

Cuba is in better condition today than under the rule of Spain, the taxes are less and the market is just the same. The duty upon sugar is not appreciably greater than at almost any time since sugar was made the basis of the revenue tariff. It is not, then, America's duty to start the new government in business. The business is there. The profits are in sight. The people know just what they can make, and the past has shown that the profit is great. Now, without the incubus of Spanish rule, there should be no question of prosperity. The people of America are the first thought of American legislators and despite the warmth of the feeling of the President for the Cubans, he will hardly in one breath urge a tariff against the Philippines and in the next suggest the sacrificing of the farmers whose beet ranches dot the middle west and the Pacific Coast, that the new owners, absentee landlords, of Cuba, should add to their profits.

AGAINST A VENAL PRESS.

On the heels of the decision of a Chicago court that the right of the newspaper to criticise the courts is absolute, comes another from Vermont that a contract between an editor and a candidate, for the sale of editorial support, was void as opposed to public policy. These, taken with a California decision, that a charge of editorial purchasability tends to destroy the weight of editorial opinions, and therefore is libelous, would seem to give to the press a standing, and a duty to maintain it, which renders the ordinary charge of venality one which should be fully resented, and one which at the same time would tend to drive out of its nefarious business the organ which is "For Sale." The Washington Star, commenting upon the Vermont case in contrast with the California decision, says:

The Vermont case lies along somewhat different lines, but to the same end of maintaining a high standard of editorial integrity. It threatens with utter loss of compensation all newspapers engaged in the practice of selling their influence and views. If the legal foundations for this sort of bargain and sale are destroyed the traffic in editorial support becomes uncertain. The venal newspaper can no longer be trusted to "stay bought." The would-be purchaser of editorial aid will hesitate before engaging in even an apparently binding contract for the delivery of such goods.

The prestige of the newspaper press as a factor in the social and political life depends almost entirely upon its honesty and its reputation. If it be honest, but suspected of dishonesty, it wields a weak influence in the community. If it be dishonest while trusted as honest, it may for a time work serious damage to the public interests. The prevailing tendency in American journalism today is unquestionably toward higher standards of newspaper integrity, and this tendency will be facilitated by just such decisions as that rendered in Vermont. If sustained by the higher courts it will strike at a corrupt practice which, if unchecked, might soon destroy all public faith in even the most reliable and upright exponents of American journalism.

The capture of so many Boers in arms and the terrible mortality among the reconcentrados, should, in the natural course of events, operate to bring the war to a close. It is now a mere affair of outposts and of guerrillas, yet the expense is as great as it was in the day of Ladysmith and Spion Kop. This is what encourages the Boers to go on, but the discouragement that must come from constant losses and from the misery of wives and children, may operate to make them accept the inevitable and lay down their arms. Further fighting looks like a useless effusion of blood.

The statement that Mr. Sewall has gone daft over the governorship of Hawaii, which he still hopes to achieve, recalls the fact that on two occasions within a few months, when a local Judge came out for him, the Bulletin said that Sewall's name had been used "without authority." This suggested that Sewall was working underground and wanted to fool the people here in the belief that he was doing nothing. The news from Washington shows how correct this theory was. Part of the game seems to be to use Judge Little as a stalking horse.

Madame Eames had a narrow escape from being struck by a rock thrown through her car window by a discharged railway employe.

H. M. SEWALL AN EAGER BIDDER FOR HAWAIIAN GOVERNORSHIP

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. [illegible].—Although there have been introduced a number of bills which have special interest to Hawaiians, the principal theme of interest among people here from the Islands is the attitude of the national committeeman from Hawaii, Harold M. Sewall, as to the administration of affairs there. Mr. Sewall is close to the President, having been an old classmate, and what he can accomplish is a matter of much conjecture.

It was the common report when Hawaii finally came under the flag, and Mr. Sewall was made special agent of the State Department to represent the United States during the times before actual territorial government was instituted, that he was in line for a good thing under the State administration. He made a good impression upon Secretary Hay, and as that official did not have much to do with the political features of the preliminary work, was given good rank at the department. Every one who knew how President McKinley stood, thought that he would overlook the "pernicious activity" of the agent, and reward him with a European ministry.

Since the accession of President Roosevelt, however, there seems to have been a change in the direction of the ambitions of the former minister. Where his friends at the Metropolitan Club formerly talked of him for one of the second-class legations, they now say that his great financial interests in Hawaii draw him rather to that Territory, and that he will not seek to go to Europe, but wants to return to the Islands. To put it in another way, it might be said with truth, Sewall is going daft over the governorship of the Territory. He talks of nothing else, and is ready upon the shortest notice to deliver an oration upon the error of permitting any one else to govern the new Territory than himself. He has a stock of reasons.

In putting forward his claims for the place, Mr. Sewall is somewhat handicapped by the fact that he cannot openly attack the dominant element, as he is also largely interested in sugar. He is barred in this way from making any charges against the business element, as he has admittedly no other interest there than is involved in his ownership of various stocks, and that one of his children is Hawaiian by birth. This places his fight against Governor Dole upon peculiar grounds. He insists that he was the only American candidate for the place, and that it was a grave mistake on the part of President McKinley in permitting the inauguration of American systems of government under the auspices of another than himself.

He ran against a snag recently, when discussing the matter, in the person of one who knew that the members of the Legislature, of the Territorial committee and leading Republicans at large, had placed themselves on file as endorsing the administration of Governor Dole. Not only this, but they also paid high tribute to the personal character of the local executive. It appears to Hawaiians here that the Republican party in the Islands is being placed in a peculiar position by its national committeeman, who is running counter to its expressed wish. It has become known here, too, that the local leaders several months ago asked Mr. Sewall to resign. This fact has been brought to the attention of some of the leaders and will be made known to others, so that if possible the proper amount of weight may be attached to the representations of Mr. Sewall when he declares himself the only simon-pure Republican boss of the Territory.

There is an exceptionally strong Hawaiian interest here this winter, as there are many prominent men from the Islands, or who have large interests there, in the East, and they all come here to look into affairs. The result will be that there will be absolute and complete knowledge of matters in the Islands in the hands of Congressmen and heads of departments all the time. One thing which will have weight is the fact that every one impresses upon the members and secretaries, as well, the fact that there should be a thorough investigation of Hawaiian matters before there is any radical legislation. Even Delegate Wilcox, whose land bill is the most extraordinary thing imaginable, says he favors a committee to look into affairs before there is any final legislation.

There is a probability that this will be the ending of the many reforms which are to be instituted. The officials believe that there is something in the classification of lands as outlined by Wilcox, but they have heard so much about small holdings that they think there should be an investigation before there is any law passed.

As I have intimated in previous letters, the Attorney General of the United States knows right well just what he missed in not having time to read all the evidence in the Humphreys case. He did not have the time, but he has since taken it. He admitted to one of his recent callers from the Islands that he had not imagined that the volume and affidavits with it, contained the amount of evidence he had since learned was in them. He said something else which perhaps is not known in Honolulu, that the synopsis of testimony he asked for consisted, when he got it, of only one page, and that the very first sentence threw cold water upon it to such an extent that he did not attach anything like the value to the evidence that he should. Perhaps, too, it is not known that Cartoonist Yardley is known and esteemed at the Department of Justice. While here, Judge Humphreys filed with the department, as evidence of extreme malice upon the part of the Advertiser, a set of the cartoons which the Advertiser printed from time to time.

The tenor of the conversations of the general run of the members of Congress who are here, is that the country is short of labor. This is true of the South and Middle West, as well as of the extreme West. One member of the legislative branch of the government who was in California during the past summer, said to me yesterday that in his opinion if the matter of the permitting of Chinese laborers to enter the country was left to the farmers of that State, he believed there would be a majority of the votes in its favor. The campaign against the Oriental is that of the skilled workmen, who fear his competition, for with his cheap way of living there could be no other result than that he would reduce the American artisan, the pride of a justly proud nation, to the level of the peon and slave of the South, and the cheap laborers of the more degraded districts of the Old World. The problem would be to get field labor, and as there seems no way in which this can be done without opening the trades to the cheap labor, there will be no change made in the Geary law, except to not limit it as to time.

D. C. L.

H[illegible]YS DID NOT RESIGN

Judge A. S. Humphreys did not send his resignation to Washington Friday in the America Maru's mail. Instead he tore to fragments the letters he had written and told friends that he should not quit at present. News of the changed attitude of Washington may have developed Humphreys' yellow streak, and he will now pose for a while as Ajax defying the lightning.

Some of his acquaintances think he will get tired after a little and accept the inevitable. His vacillation is said to be such that he cannot be depended upon for one course long, as witness his daily attempts, in his newspaper, to curry favor with the planters, whom he denounced so strongly at New Orleans last summer, and with the missionaries against whom he has always hitherto done politics. It is evident that the slightest encouragement from either would lead him to forsake his present friends only to return to them when the wind again changed.

Others put this disbelief in the continuity of his present course on the ground that he had a petulant fit which would soon wear off. That remains to be seen. Meanwhile the Washington view remains as it was when described by the Washington Star.

HAWAIIAN CHINESE

May be Kept From Going to the Mainland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Western representatives met today to consider the Chinese exclusion bill. Several amendments are being offered, one of which is directed especially against Highbinders.

Another amendment provides for keeping Chinese now in the Philippines or Hawaii from coming to this country, as follows: "No Chinese or person of Chinese descent, being lawfully in Hawaii or any of the insular possessions of the United States, shall be entitled to land or remain in the United States, or any Territory of the United States, exclusive of the place where he is entitled to be."

New certificates may have to be issued for all Chinese in the United States and its insular possessions.

Exterminating Rats at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 14.—The port authorities here have experimented with carbolic acid instead of sulphuric acid in exterminating rats in two ships. The results have been very effective and the carbolic acid has not damaged the cargoes. They hope it may be the means of prevention of plague infections which have hitherto been brought by rats.

Dyspepsia

What's the use of a good cook if there's a bad stomach—a stomach too weak properly to digest what is taken into it?

The owner of such a stomach experiences distress after eating, nausea between meals, and is troubled with belching and fits of nervous headache—he's dyspeptic and miserable.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia and have suffered almost everything. I have tried many different remedies, but could get no relief until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the use of this medicine I could eat without distress, and today I am as well as ever, but I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla on hand." MRS. J. A. CROWELL, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, strengthen and tone all the digestive organs, and build up the whole system.

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Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

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Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

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We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

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Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Sugar—Raw, steady. Fair refining, 3 9-32c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3 1-32c. Refined was steady. Crushed, 5.40c; powdered, 5.00c; granulated, 4.90c.

The President and Cabinet agree that the open door policy in the Philippines is necessary, and it is proposed to give all nations equal rights.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

BISHOP WHARF TO BE BUILT

Contracts to Be Signed at Once.

Contracts for the construction of the Bishop wharves at the Waikiki end of the harbor will be signed this morning and E. J. Cotton, of the firm of Cotton Brothers, the lowest bidders, will leave for the coast on the Alameda, for the purpose of contracting for the necessary lumber and supplies. The bid of the successful firm was $143,280, and while there was no time limit in the tender, it is understood that the work of construction will be rushed along.

The first shipment of supplies is expected to reach here about the first of March, but it is probable that the work of dredging for the slip will be inaugurated before that time. The work is much on the order of the naval wharf work, and there will be a great advantage to the bidders in that they have had the experience gained from the construction of the docks for the navy department. The first work to be undertaken will be the dredging out of the slip, which is to be lined on either side by the wharfs and sheds.

The coral cutting will be practically of the same nature as that encountered on the other side, where there had to be used all the power of the great dredger which the Cottons built for the purpose. It is expected that there will be about the same amount of work, but that it will be put through in much less time than that in which the first work was accomplished. The order which will be placed on the coast will include the piling and the square timbers for the sills and shed construction. It is the plan of the contractor to put these orders in the hands of the San Francisco agents of one of the large local firms.

Mr. Cotton said last evening that he would endeavor to secure the immediate shipment of the supplies which will be consumed in the building of the docks, and that he would return within a month to superintend the work in person. He said that he expected to get down to business immediately upon his return, and that he would push the work to a rapid completion. His going, he said, would not in any way impede the progress being made upon the Hackfeld dock at the Ewa end of the harbor, and that there would be no difficulty with the dock there, as it would be ready for service when it is needed.

The principal supplies which are to be secured are the rails and locomotives which are to be used upon the construction work. The plan will be to dredge a slip and then take up the work of the building of the wharves. The lumber will be handled along the frontage of some 500 feet upon a railroad, and this must be built very early in the stage of the construction work. It is probable that at least one locomotive will be purchased by Cotton for this work.

The new docks will be ready for use within eight or nine months, according to the present plans for pushing the work.

CUBA IS FOUGHT ON PRINCIPLE.

(Continued from page 1.)

most disgusting epithets, in their comments about the Americans. So far did this go that any American who went to Havana to go into business was soon shown that the people did not regard him as a factor in the business life of the place, and would not patronize him at all. In fact, they would sooner buy from a merchant of any other nationality than from an American. This was soon seen in the customs receipts. After the war there was a fairly good trade with Cuba, but since the returns of 1899 there has been a clearly defined decline in the amount of goods which has been purchased in America. This decline has reached into the millions and from the reports of the custom house at Havana it is seen that the Cubans are placing their orders with Europeans in preference to American business concerns.

The men who are fighting the granting of any advantages to Cuba are making careful compilations of the business done in the islands and the class of labor which is affected, and the general effect which would result from any advantage in prices. The result shows that the Cubans will net from their sugars which must pay the tax about two and one-fourth cents, while the Porto Ricans will make about three and one-half cents a pound. The cause of the distress then is that the price of sugar has been declining generally since the beginning of the Cuban war. The conditions in the island are better, for there is more money being spent upon the administration of the public works than ever before. Now every cent of the customs receipts have been given to the island, whereas there was not a cent spent there in the former times. Also there are no internal revenue collections and no export taxes. While this is not a complete offset for the fall in the price of sugar, it makes the difference when the general conditions of the entire commercial world are weighed.

I should say that from the advices here it is untrue to say that the people of Cuba are starving or ever will starve. They are working in the cane fields for 50 cents a day, when they work. The labor cost of maturing a crop is small therefore, and the people do not want to make any long stays at hard labor, as they prefer to get out and enjoy themselves when they have laid up the price of a fiesta. Some of the highest priced men, who would rank as lunas in Hawaii, or the better class of the labor, are well content to take 50 cents a day and they too will not work any longer than they can help.

To sum up the whole affair, and I cannot say that these facts will overweigh the sentiment of the President and the Cuban work, which to tell the truth is not being fully offset by the work on the other side, it seems to be another case of the Cuban army. Americans who went to Cuba before the war sought it, but could not find more than a few hundred men irregulars. But when the war was over the pressure was brought to bear upon Congress and then there was a million and a half set apart for the pay of the army, and it sprung up like a mushroom. So it was with the business interests, they were in good shape until there seemed a chance to tap Congress for advantages and then they showed up in fine shape as to extent and capital invested.

It might be well to add for the information of those interested that if the Cubans find they have sufficient interest at stake to make so hard a fight, some of the Congressmen are inclined to doubt that there is as great damage to Hawaiian interests probable, as there does not seem to be a corresponding amount of effort to combat the Cubans. D. C. L.

MARCONI SENDS A MESSAGE.

(Continued from page 1.)

tive of King Edward, that Marconi asked to inform the British government that his signal wires had been transmitted through the atmosphere for nearly two thousand miles. Marconi patriotically today cabled the Italian government of his success, the first grand accomplishment of the twentieth century. Tomorrow he will send the news to the Russian Admiralty, which so lately as Friday declined to install his system on their battleships.

CABLEGRAMS OF CONGRATULATION.

Cablegrams from all the world continued to pour in on Marconi today. So all the world is honoring him, and he is universally publishing the news of his triumph. But the belief grows that this was not his original purpose. He had laid his plans most carefully to keep secret his success, did he succeed. He says now: "I am at liberty to inform the press what I have accomplished." It is now understood that the secret of his accomplishment was betrayed by an operator in his employ.

Marconi will hurry back to England, probably Friday on the Allan line steamer Sardinia. But before he goes tomorrow he and his assistants, Kemp and Paget, will go to Cape Spear, three miles southeast of St. John's harbor, the most easterly point of New Foundland, and so nearest to the British Isles and Central Europe. There is a lighthouse and storm siren at Cape Spear, high above the sea level, and Marconi hopes there to find a fine location for a station. He and his assistants will also hurriedly visit Cape Race, the most southeasterly point of New Foundland. He will there install a station, where he expects to daily report steamers as they ply between the continents. He will take with him to Cape Race a metal mast about 180 feet tall. He seems to have had enough of unstable balloons.

On Tuesday next the inventor proposes to have Governor Boyle, Premier Bond and other Colonial dignitaries, examine his tests, so they may satisfy themselves of the genuineness of proceedings. Marconi today made a further explanation of his trans-oceanic signals. He is sure he would receive them. He attributes their former faintness to mid-ocean wind currents and imperfection in his kite apparatus.

EXPECTS BETTER RESULTS TODAY.

He expects better tests tomorrow if the weather enables his balloon to ascend. There is some fog on the coast today. Foggy conditions will give better signals than will clear atmosphere. There is much speculation here as to the practical possibilities of this system of wireless telegraphy. Local telegraphers while admitting the theoretical value of the experiment, think a number of years must elapse before it can be put into practical use.

Marconi, however, now optimistic, is satisfied from his previous experiments that great surprises are in store for the world in this matter. He has the warmest support in this colony, where he is generally admired, owing to his youth and his achievements. Steps are being projected to give him some substantial recognition of the colony's appreciation of his work. The belief that Marconi's secret was betrayed is strengthened by the details of his preparations for the experiments.

Above all things he wished to keep the knowledge of his success from cable companies. When he left England Marconi was far from hopeful. On the one hand was that the electric engine at the Lizard was more powerful than any he had used and the unbroken expanse of water to New Foundland offered the best chance to learn the very most his system could do. On the other hand the distance, 1,800 miles, was six times greater than any he had attempted to traverse. It is known now that before he left England Marconi arranged, but only with his most intimate friends, men he could trust, the signals that should be sent from the Lizard to Signal Hill.

HOW THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED.

So intense was his desire to keep from the cable companies all information about his experiments that he even arranged a cipher code with his friends. In spite of the difficulties he experienced, including the loss of his balloon, all Marconi's preparations in his station on Signal Hill were complete at 12:30 p. m. last Wednesday. The weather was favorable and his kite, carrying the aerial vertical wire on which the signals are received, was flying favorably at the proper altitude. Marconi cabled in cipher to his friends at the Lizard to send the pre-arranged signal, the Morse letter "S" three dots, repeated twenty times.

Very soon, perfectly, but faintly, he received the letter "S" twenty times. He heard them distinctly through the sensitive telephone attached to his apparatus, which can catch signals so faint that the instrument cannot record them. The test was conclusive, though not practically effective. The time of sending the signal was quickly established and verified by a cablegram in cipher from the Lizard. Again on Thursday Marconi cabled to send the "S" at 12:30 p. m., 1:30 p. m. and 2:30 p. m., and at those precise moments he got the signals.

Every precaution had been taken to keep secret the result of the experiment, yet the news quickly became known. It is said that Marconi has received a cablegram from a man deeply interested financially in his system, brusquely asking him why he made public his results and that Marconi had written in reply telling how the important information leaked out as he understands it.

Signor Marconi will go soon to begin experiments at his Poldhouse station at the Lizard, whence the ocean crossing signal was sent to Signal Hill, St. John's.

Marconi announces that he will remain in England until after the coronation of King Edward next summer, and that he hopes to send the news of that event across the Atlantic by the wireless method so as to prove the capability of the system for such purposes.

He will probably, in the meantime, equip all vessels of the leading lines of steamers with his apparatus.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, still is skeptical about Marconi receiving a wireless message from England.

"I don't believe it," said Mr. Edison at Orange today. "Marconi is a practical business man, and he is working in the interests of his plan for a maritime wireless telegraphy. I do not doubt Mr. Marconi, nor do I question him.

"That letter 'S' with three dots is very simple signal, but I've been fooled myself and until there is more verification than we have now I shall doubt the truth of the report."

ECHOES FROM SOUTH AFRICA

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The correspondent of the London Times and New York Times at Pretoria says the recent British successes occur opportunely, at a moment when the Boers are showing signs of discontent with the life on commando, but the British, instead of congratulating themselves, ought to put forth further efforts, on a bigger scale.

Another dispatch from the same correspondent says that of the 800 Boers collected north of Bethel under General Piet Viljoen, only two commandos of a hundred men each remain in the neighborhood. The rest, including Viljoen, have gone to the northeast, toward the Delagoa railway line.

There seems, says the correspondent, no reason to doubt that Acting President Schalkburger and the "Boer government officials" have crossed the line north. After addressing a large meeting near Carolina, at which he told the burghers that they must be steadfast, as foreign intervention was certain before long, Schalkburger seems to have decided that the country north of the Delagoa railway line was more attractive than the high veldt, where the British columns are hustling the Boers incessantly. He is probably now in the neighborhood of Pilgrim's Rest, where some 400 Boers have settled for the summer.

Piet Viljoen is the leading spirit among the Boers in the eastern Transvaal. After General Botha had been busy encouraging the burghers with tales of the withdrawal of British troops and of Boer successes in Cape Colony, his (Viljoen's) defeat by General Bruce Hamilton should materially increase the discontent, which is very rife among the Boers in these districts.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

ELEELE, KAUAI.

Names.	Amount.
M. Murakami	$2 00
S. Yokota	2 00
K. Sasaki	1 00
K. Takeshige	1 00
I. Okada	1 00
H. Miyazaki	1 00
H. Yamada	50
I. Yamamoto	50
G. Okazaki	50
K. Okamoto	50
R. Tanabe	50
K. Inouye	50
H. Hiratsuka	50
U. Tada	50
T. Fujimi	50
H. Muramoto	50
T. Kunihiro	50
N. Harada	50
Y. Nishii	25
H. Nakagawa	25
K. Takiguchi	25
Y. Torikoye	25
N. Ishihara	25
S. Yoshino	25
Y. Gionbi	25
K. Matsumura	25
Y. Isono	25
I. Fujie	25
K. Oda	25
S. Iwasaki	25
I. Mitsunaga	25
M. Takekuma	25
T. Nagamine	25
U. Takaoka	25
B. Inouye	25
K. Yoshimoto	25
T. Miyasaki	25
T. Kuramoto	25
Y. Yamamoto	25
Y. Sugiyama	25
N. Aoki	25
I. Takemoto	25
U. Fujimura	25
Y. Tashiro	25
M. Ohashi	25
K. Sebata	25
T. Fukumoto	25
U. Ito	25
U. Matsusu	25
C. Okeda	25
S. Tsuyuguchi	25
Koga	25
B. Matsumoto	25
U. Okano	25
S. Tomiyasu	25
M. Wakai	25
S. Kubota	25
K. Kamitaka	25
S. Yamada	25
K. Matsuda	25
S. Haraki	25
	$24 75



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

lowing were present: The Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, W. L. Farrington, Miss Felker and Mrs. Frasher.

There was some discussion as to the plans for working, but it was soon decided that there could be nothing done until there had been a plan for the final memorial prepared and submitted. This was followed by a general discussion of the plans. Mr. Mackintosh was in favor at first of a home for the aged. Miss Felker advanced a children's hospital, and finally fell in with the idea that there was a greater demand for a playground or recreation park than for anything else.

Speaking for the schools, it was said by the teachers present that there would be little difficulty in getting voluntary work or contributions from the children or their parents, in case there was a public object for the collection of the fund. The consensus was that there should be no waiting upon other parts of the group, but a decision at once, followed by hard work on the plan reached.

The following letter explains itself:

Editor Advertiser—Allow me to suggest that the erection of a large, substantial school building would be suitable in honoring the memory of our beloved McKinley. About 1,000 children could be placed in such a school as soon as it could be got ready. Think of 1,000 children assembling daily in a fine edifice, all looking up in heart and soul to the noble spirit of McKinley! It would be a living monument, increasing in power, honor and usefulness as years roll on and generation improves upon generation in the circling centuries of time.

"A liberal education is the greatest blessing a man or woman can enjoy, when supported by virtue, morality and noble aims."—McKinley.

Yours sincerely,

R. LAW.

Honolulu, Dec. 23, 1901.

ALL DECIDE ON A RECREATION PARK

The Oahu memorial committee, after a short session yesterday afternoon, at which there were five members present, adjourned until Monday of next week. The meeting was held in the office of Henry Waterhouse, the chairman, and beside that officer the following were present: The Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, W. L. Farrington, Miss Felker and Mrs. Frasher.

There was some discussion as to the plans for working, but it was soon decided that there could be nothing done until there had been a plan for the final memorial prepared and submitted. This was followed by a general discussion of the plans. Mr. Mackintosh was in favor at first of a home for the aged. Miss Felker advanced a children's hospital, and finally fell in with the idea that there was a greater demand for a playground or recreation park than for anything else.

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Yours sincerely,

R. LAW.

Honolulu, Dec. 23, 1901.

MARTIAL LAW.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The Cape Town correspondent of the London Times and New York Times says stringent regulations under martial law prevent unauthorized persons from landing, departing or communicating with shipping within the three-mile limit.

COULD FIGHT FIVE YEARS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—After fifteen years' absence, Captain A. H. Hassell, recently a Boer commander, addressed the members of the sixty combined societies of the Platt Deutsche Volks Fest Verein in Brooklyn, upon the oppression of the Transvaal. Sheriff Grell of New York introduced the speaker, who was born in Brooklyn. Later he became a citizen of the Transvaal and took part in the assault upon Majuba Hill and the other stirring episodes of Boer history since the war with Great Britain began. Mr. Grell said the societies would soon have 2,000,000 signatures to a petition urging President Roosevelt to enforce the treaty of Washington, which would prevent England from securing supplies of any kind, even horses and mules in this country. Just as soon as the petition was ready, the Sheriff said, a delegation of 10,000 persons would descend upon Congress with the same object in view. Captain Hassell said that if the Boers were only permitted to fight out their battles and if all help were withheld from England by the other nations, the Boers could bankrupt Great Britain within five years, for they could fight that long.

MAY SUE FOR PEACE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Eloff, Mr. Kruger's grandson, has sailed from Holland for Lourenzo Marques, with intent to examine the military situation in South Africa, and, if it should be found advisable, to sue for peace on the broad line of autonomy under the British flag, similar to that enjoyed by Canada, says a dispatch to the Tribune from London.

LOOK OUT FOR SHOPLIFTERS

Business men were warned yesterday that two professional female shoplifters were operating in the stores and a close watch was kept all day. The first warnings were given on Saturday to certain of the store keepers and yesterday a number of them decided to put on guards. The only case reported to the police where anything had been taken, was from Dietz' jewelry store on Fort street. The other jewelry stores are always closely guarded during a busy season, and precautions are taken to prevent the light-fingered class from making away with any of the valuables.

Pressure From Portugal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Hongkong to the London Times and New York Times says a special Portuguese embassador, Senhor Branco, is now at Macao, preparatory to going to going to Peking to press for an extension of the boundaries at Macao, similar to that granted at Hongkong in 1889. The Chinese officials regard the proposition unfavorably, and strong opposition to it is probable.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A small washout occurred Sunday on the railroad near Waianae, but did no damage.

The Volcano was issued yesterday under the joint editorship of H. M. Ayres and W. F. Sabin.

David K. Kapahu has been appointed district magistrate at Koloa, Kauai, in place of William K. Kekoa.

Dr. A. M. Sinclair has been appointed deputy supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in this Territory.

A cold wave is reported from Haleakala ranch. During the past week water froze in houses half way up the mountain.

Superintendent Boyd says that the tug Eleu will continue in competition with the Fearless unless a court orders him to draw her off.

In the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture may be seen some fine rhubarb grown in R. H. Long's truck garden, Waimea, Hawaii.

C. da Camara has brought suit for trespass against the four rejected Portuguese suitors of his daughter, who bombarded his house with stones recently.

Sheriff Baldwin has written to the high sheriff, telling of the capture of a Japanese burglar who about two weeks ago is alleged to have robbed Hoffman & Vetlesen's store at Kahului.

Franklin Austin went to Kona on the Mauna Loa yesterday to gather material for a pamphlet describing the country through which the Kona-Kau Railroad is to run. He has been engaged by the railroad company to do this.

Last night a Portuguese man living near the gates of the Queen's Hospital, reported to the police that his house had been broken into and two gold watches and his Christmas day trousers stolen from his trunk while he was out at supper.

J. J. McChesney, who returned from the Coast on the Alameda, was successful in floating the bonds of the Kona plantation. As a result, the plantation is to be further developed, and this crop is expected to be much larger than last year's.

It is reported that the steamer Enterprise, recently purchased by Captain Matson, of the Spreckels Line for service between San Francisco and Hilo, will be fitted with oil-burning apparatus, making the Enterprise the largest vessel on the Pacific to use oil for fuel.

Two suicides have been reported from Spreckelsville by the deputy sheriff. On the 18th, a Porto Rican was found hanging from a rafter in his room. A Japanese laborer was also found hanging to a tree in a pasture. From the appearance of the body it had been hanging there for several months.

Did Russia Intrigue?

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Professor Victor Berard, in an article in the Revue de Paris, quoted by the Paris correspondent of the London Times and New York Times, discusses the recent Franco-Turkish dispute. M. Berard arrives at the conclusion that the Sultan's obduracy was due to the tacit encouragement of Russia, who feared that French action would stir up the Armenian question. This, says M. Berard, is contrary to Russia's desires, because she desires ultimately to establish herself in the Gulf of Alexandretta and to obtain possession of all the railway lines of greater Armenia.

BY AUTHORITY.

LOST WARRANTS.

TREASURY WARRANT No. 1043, Department of Public Instruction, in favor of Hamamura; amount, $50; drawn September 15, 1901, against appropriation "Repairing School Buildings;" also, No. 8985, Attorney's General's, in favor of Lin Sin; amount, $60; drawn June 15, 1901, against appropriation for "Support and Maintenance of Prisoners." Return to Auditor's office.

Honolulu, Dec. 23, 1901. 6048

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, December 23, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	—	4 2
H. Sachs' Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	60,000	100	.....	100
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	.....	10
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	23¾	24
Haw. Agricultural Co	1,000,000	100	....	275
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	....	....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	.....	30
Honomu	750,000	100	....	18½
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	10	....
Kaiku	500,000	100	....	190
Kahuku	800,000	20	....	24¾
Kihei Plan. Co. Lt.	2,500,000	50	10	....
Kipahulu	160,000	100	....	108
Koloa	800,000	100	....	120
McBryde S. Co. Lt.	2,500,000	20	6¼	....
Onomea	1,000,000	20	22½	....
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	9	172½
Onomea	1,000,000	20	22½	....
Paia	800,000	20	....	....
Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd. Paid up	812,500	20	4	4¼
Olowalu	2,500,000	20	11½	....
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co	150,000	100	....	140
Pacific	5,000,000	50	....	....
Paia	500,000	100	....	970
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	....	190
Pioneer	750,000	100	....	175
Pioneer Mill Co. Ass.	2,800,000	100	....	87½
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	....	44
Wailuku	700,000	100	5	60
Waimanalo	250,000	100	....	....
Waimea	125,000	100	155	....
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	600,000	100	....	100
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	50	65
MISCELLANEOUS				
Hawaiian Electric Co	250,000	100	....	105
Hon. Rp. Tr. & Ld. Co	250,000	100	....	94
Mutual Telephone Co	89,000	10	....	....
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	....	92½
BANKS				
First National Bank	.....	....	....	....
First Am. Savings Bk. & Trust Co.	.....	....	....	100
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent	.....	....	....	....
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 per ct	.....	....	....	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co 6 pc	.....	....	....	....
Ewa Plantation 6 p.c	.....	....	....	....
O. R. & L. Co.	.....	....	....	....
Oahu Plant. 6 p. c.	.....	....	....	101
Olaa Plan. 6 p. c.	.....	....	....	....
Waialua Ag. Co 8 p. c	.....	....	....	100½

SALES.

Afternoon Session.—Twenty-five Olaa, assessable, $4.



If you stop eating you will surely get thinner and thinner, until at last you starve to death. Grass won't answer, although it is good for the horse. You must have a food suitable to your needs.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is a hair food. It won't take the place of grass or bread. It is good for the hair, and that is all. It feeds the hair with hair food. The hair can't keep from growing. It stops falling out because it is hearty and strong. And it always restores the early rich, dark color to gray hair.

We say that "gray hair is starved hair"; and the only way to treat it is to supply the best kind of hair food. This is where Ayer's Hair Vigor differs so greatly from other hair preparations; it feeds the hair. Just keep that in mind all the time you are using it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

J. HOPP & CO.——J. HOPP & CO.

The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S

IN EVERY HOUSE

The addition of a

Weathered Oak or Flemish Oak Sideboard

will be a valuable acquisition to home comfort.

This week we have an assortment of very low prices and of a quality that you have long been looking for.

Invalid Tables

are something new, that we have just gotten in stock and you ought to see them.

Can be placed right over the bed and are the most convenient thing you ever saw.

You all will want to be Invalids so that you may have an excuse for using one.

Don't use heavy wooden beds when you can get

White Enameled Bedsteads

so cheap.

The only thing for Honolulu climate.

We have a fine new stock of them in the latest designs and lowest prices.

Our Upholstering Dept.

is the finest in the city, and we have every facility for turning out the best work.

J. Hopp & Co.

The Leading Furniture Dealers.

King and Bethel Streets.

J. HOPP & CO.——J. HOPP & CO.

Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Ætna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

The Oceanic Steamship Company will be held responsible for the escape of the Chinaman from the Alameda. The officers must prove that he was properly registered or else pay the fine of $300.

Judge Eastman, who is a guest at the Moana, has given $50 to Miss Horner, principal of Waikikikai school, to be used in providing a Christmas tree and presents for the children of that institution.

WASHINGTON NOT FULLY INFORMED

FactsAboutHawaii Not Known There.

(From Saturday's daily.)

PEOPLE in Washington are of opinion that the labor situation in Hawaii should be relieved by the bringing in of Europeans," said Mr. J. B. Atherton, last evening. Mr. Atherton returned in the Alameda last evening after a trip of two months to the East. During his visit he spent several days in Washington, though the principal portion of his visit was made to friends in Baltimore. Mr. Atherton was one of the members of the party of Hawaiians who visited President Roosevelt and afterward went about the various departments. Commenting upon the feeling there as to labor matters, he continued:

"There is a general lack of knowledge in the capital of conditions here. President Roosevelt wanted to know why we did not get laborers who would become citizens. We told him of the hundreds of thousands of dollars spent by the planters to secure Portuguese, Italian, Norwegian and other men to work in the cane, and how they went to California as soon as they got any money, but the incident showed that no one has any idea of the conditions here. President Roosevelt, however, is anxious to have information and seems much interested in the islands.

"There seems no doubt that the Chinese exclusion bill will pass, but only after a fight. There are members of the House who would like to make a fight but are afraid to go against the labor unions, but the Senators are not afraid. The labor unions, seeing that they have such a hold, will try and make the bill include Japanese and all Oriental races. This is certain to create a great feeling against the bill and may be the means of preventing action for a time after the close of the period during which the bill is operative. Should this be the effect I believe the Six Companies at San Francisco would run into California many thousands of Chinese.

"The labor situation in California is peculiar, too. It is my opinion that if there were 150,000 more Chinese in California the next five years would see advancement to a greater extent than any one can imagine. The entire West is in need of laborers, but the unions have the power and will use it to prevent any incoming of Chinese. I could see no indication that any exception would be made in favor of these islands. However, the fact that the labor conditions here are such that we found it necessary to ask a concession has drawn attention to our matters and will result in an investigation.

"Secretary Hitchcock is greatly interested in Hawaiian matters, but I do not know whether or not he will have the time to give much attention to Hawaii. From what I heard I am convinced that there will be an investigation of our land matters before there is any legislation in this relation.

"Secretary Wilson told me that he expects to come down here in the spring. He is very much interested in Hawaii. He has great faith in the work which is being done by Jared Smith, and said that there would be much benefit result from it. He asked many questions as to the agricultural possibilities and seemed to believe that a personal investigation would be of great benefit to him in his dealings with the islands.

"Although President Roosevelt told us that he thought the United States owed it to Cuba to grant trade concessions, I believe there will be neither annexation nor reciprocity. There is a strong feeling in Washington against this, and the Senate will fight any such treaty very hard.

"Mr. Edison promised us that if we wanted new storage batteries for automobiles he would give us the first outfit from the factories after January 1st. These were to be guaranteed for seventy-five miles, but owing to the success of the rapid transit road and other conditions we will not bring any more autos here at present. In New York the power most used is steam.

"We had some hard weather. It became as cold as 28 degrees in Baltimore and we were quite ready to come back to Hawaii. Both Mrs. Atherton and myself returned in good health."

BEATS WEYLER'S RECORD

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The delay in the publication of the October and November returns from the concentration camps, which were issued today, was apparently due to the government's desire to accompany the announcement of the pitiably high death rate with some official explanation. The Blue Book, issued today, shows 3156 deaths of whites in October, of which number 2633 were children, and 2807 deaths of whites in November, of which 2271 were children. This makes the total number of deaths for the last six months 13,941, or a death rate approximating 253 per year per thousand. Among the colored population there were 1308 deaths in two months.

The Blue Book contains the government's plans for breaking up the camps as recently outlined in the speeches of the War Secretary.

The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, and the representatives of medical officers, blame the death rate on the filthy habits of the Boers, the concealment of diseases, the feeding of babies on meat, heavy dough bread and stewed black coffee and the admission to the camps of half-starved refugees, riddled with disease. In one instance a batch of refugees brought in eight moribund cases and three bodies.

THE ANTI-PEST CRUSADE.



THE NEW INSPECTOR MIGHT KEEP SOME OF THESE OUT.

TO DREDGE HARBOR

Twenty thousand dollars is to be expended immediately in the improvement of Honolulu harbor, preparing for the reception of the big Pacific Mail steamers. Though properly the work of the United States government, the urgent need of the dredging of the harbor for immediate use, has compelled the Territory to do the work at its own expense, rather than wait for the slow process of a Congressional appropriation, while in the meantime the commerce of the Islands would be seriously impaired.

The work is to begin immediately under the supervision of the Public Works Department, though wether by the government or by private contractors has not as yet been decided upon. The Department, however, favors calling for tenders for the work.

When the contemplated improvement is completed Honolulu harbor will have a depth of thirty feet below low water, which will give plenty of water for the Siberia and Korea, the Pacific Mail Company's big liners, expected soon to arrive in this port, and which will freely admit the entrance of the Wisconsin or any other battleship which Admiral Casey may bring with his squadron upon his visit next May.

LATEST NEWS FROM HILO

The Hilo Railroad Company is building extensive warehouse on the opposite side of the Wailuku river to accommodate the output of the Olaa Sugar Mill as soon as the grinding begins. The warehouse is 40x80 feet.

It is rumored that James Scott, who was recently engaged as manager of the Kilauea plantation, is scheduled for the management of Spreckelsville plantation, to succeed Mr. Lowrie, who is said to be about to retire on account of his health. Mr. Hamilton, mule luna at Honomu, will be Mr. Scott's head luna.

A case of glanders was discovered in the stables of Kanai, a small merchant on Walanuenue street, last Monday. The matter was turned over to the health officers. The horse was shot and cremated, under the supervision of Dr. Reed, Dr. Elliott and Captain Lake. No trace of the origin of the disease has been found and no other horses are known to be afflicted.

Deputy Sheriff L. A. Anderws has resigned the position of Deputy United States Marshal on this island. In one case in which his services were required as United States officer, he worked all night and traveled over a long road. His fee as allowed, amounted to 38 cents. In another long job his fee was $1.50. The office is not laden with reward.

J. Coerper, lately returned from Chicago, has made application for a charter for the Kona and Chicago Coffee Co. The corporation will operate a coffee estate of 1200 acres in North Kona. The company has made connections in Chicago, which enable it to market Hawaiian coffee direct to the consumer, saving the large expense hitherto sustained by the coffee industry here. A shipment of 500 sacks of coffee will soon be made by the new company.

J. Coerper will soon be in Kona with a number of surveyors, who will be named by W. A. Wall, the superintending surveyor of the company. Now that the officers have been elected and everything connected with the starting of the work on the road has been settled, it is the intention to push matters along to their completion as rapidly as possible.

DEWEY FOR SCHLEY, OTHERS AGAINST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The report of the Schley Court of Inquiry shows that the majority is against the accused Rear Admiral on several important points. Rear Admirals also Benham and Ramsay find against Schley on the following grounds:

That Schley did not proceed to Cienfuegos from Key West and maintain as close a blockade as possible.

He did not endeavor to obtain information as to the supposed presence of the Spanish fleet at Cienfuegos.

He did not proceed to Santiago with all possible dispatch, and did not dispose of his ships while going so as to intercept the enemy coming west.

He should not have delayed the squadron for the Eagle.

Admiral Dewey sustains Rear Admiral Schley on the appended counts:

That the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos was made with all possible dispatch in view of the importance of saving coal.

The Cienfuegos blockade was effective.

The Adula was permitted to enter Cienfuegos harbor in the hope that she would bring news when she came out about the Spanish fleet.

The passage from Cienfuegos to off Santiago was made with all possible dispatch while keeping the squadron as a unit.

The blockade of Santiago was effective.

Schley is entitled to all the credit of the battle of July 3, as he was the senior officer in command.

The following are points agreed upon by the whole court:

That Schley did not obey the department's order of May 25 to go with all haste to Santiago, find if the Spanish fleet was there, and not leave without decisive action. He did not endeavor to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet at the mouth of the harbor May 28 and 29.

He did not use his utmost endeavor to destroy the Colon while anchored at the mouth of the harbor on May 29.

The effect of the loop of the Brooklyn was to lose the distance and position of the Viscaya and Colon. The loop was made to avoid dangerous proximity with the Spanish fleet, and it caused the Texas to stop and back her engines.

He did an injustice to Lieutenant Commander Hodgson in publishing only a part of his correspondence.

His conduct prior to June 1 was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise.

His coal reports were inaccurate and misleading.

His conduct during the battle of July 3 was self-possessed, and he encouraged the officers and men to fight courageously.

AFTER THE VERDICT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Admiral Schley's mail has been steadily growing lately since it became known that the report of the court of inquiry was approaching completion. He has received a number of offers to go on the lecture platform. One proposition was a fixed price of $500 a night for forty nights. Admiral Schley politely declined this and all other offers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Captain Parker, of Admiral Schley's counsel, was told early this morning of the purport of the two Schley reports. He said:

"Admiral Dewey, better than any one else in the world, was qualified to judge this case. He is the one man living, beside Admiral Schley, who conducted a campaign and fought a battle with modern ships, under modern conditions. He probably found there was a difference between theory and practice, and judged Schley in the light of his own experience. The two other members of the court were high-minded men of the highest character, and men who would not misjudge knowingly or willingly. They never had the experience the Admiral had had, and probably did not see things in the same light as he did. We shall leave the matter to the judgment of the people of the country, confident that in the just popular mind the findings of Admiral Dewey will be sustained."

Captain Parker seemed almost as much pleased that Admiral Dewey had sustained Rear Admiral Schley as if the court had been unanimous in the verdict that he (Dewey) rendered.

Interviews with Congressmen and Senators show a general feeling in favor of Schley. He may receive a vote of confidence.

COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

By a stipulation filed yesterday, the Bishop estate is given thirty days in which to perfect an appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco, from the verdict of the jury in the Pearl Harbor condemnation cases.

Jean Sabate was arrested yesterday on a charge of violating the United States postal laws. Sabate was taken before Commissioner Robinson and his bond fixed at $2500.

While Sabate was a letter-carrier, it is alleged a man named Walker gave him a package to mail, together with twenty-five cents to pay the postage. Sabate neglected to mail the package, and upon a complaint, Postmaster Oat found the missing package in Sabate's desk in the postoffice, still unopened. Sabate denies criminal intent. The penalty for the offense is a maximum fine of $500 or imprisonment for one year. Sabate has been unable to furnish bail.

The annual accounts of E. F. Bishop, trustee of the Hayselden estate, were approved yesterday and the master allowed a fee of $30. Th trustee's bond was increased from $25,000 to $35,000.

The third annual account of Mrs. Isabella McC. Jones, guardian of the Jones minors, was approved. Atkinson and Judd were allowed a fee of $25 as attorneys.

Kamilia Kuhia was appointed administrator of the estate of Alonzo Kuhia, deceased, and is to file a bond of $1500 within five days.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company has sued the Kamalo Sugar Company for $1282.74, with interest at 6 per cent from February 20th, 1901.

Elizabeth K. Wilder has begun suit in ejectment against J. O. Carter and the other trustees of the Bishop estate. The property in dispute is situated at Waikiki, and contains an area of 603 square feet.

The assumpsit suit of Kau Ting Kee vs. Yim You was dismissed yesterday.

Wade Warren Thayer, trustee in bankruptcy of C. T. Amana, wants the testimony of that individual taken before he leaves the Territory. The trustee is about to bring suit against A. Lidgate of Pauulio to recover $1765, and to recover the sum of $800 alleged to have been received by Bishop & Co.

REGISTERED BAG OF MAIL STOLEN

Friday night or early on Saturday morning a bag of registered mail was stolen from the Kinau. The bag contained several packages of value, though just how much money was taken is uncertain. At first is was rumored that the loss was in the neighborhood of $10,000; last night, however, the police stated that not much more than $300 was in the bag.

The whole affair is shrouded in mystery, and up to last night the police had not got even a clue as to the culprit.

Early on Saturday morning the postal officials boarded the Kinau, which had arrived overnight, and the transfer of mail to the wagons was made. During this operation the registered sack was discovered to be missing.

The matter was immediately reported to the police, and an instant investigation was made. During the afternoon Detective Kaapa found an empty canvas mail sack almost directly opposite the Inter-Island wharf. The sack had been slashed with a knife. A tag on the bag showed that it had been consigned to Honolulu from Honokaa.

The postal officials are very reticent in regard to the matter, explaining that the regulations of the service compel them to remain silent.

Unless carefully guarded it is not a very difficult matter to remove mail from the Kinau. The mail room is in the steerage and there is nothing to prevent a person walking right in and helping himself. The boy who handles the Kinau mail uses the room for a sleeping place.

Purser Beckley is looked to by the postal authorities in matters pertaining to the mail, but the package boys are, in reality, the ones who handle it.

HAD A GOOD TIME.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says: "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Representative Knox, of Massachusetts, has been appointed chairman of the committee on Territories.

Senator Morgan has introduced his canal bill calling for the expenditure of $180,000,000.

Patrick A. Collins (Dem.) was elected mayor of Boston, over Thomas A. Hart, present incumbent.

The torpedo-boat Fulton, which sunk at Long Island, New York, has been raised.

Amadro Cavalli, a Swiss, was killed by his cabin-mate, Ubaldo Polanda, near Santa Rosa, Cal., his head being beaten to a jelly with a club.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

The attention of Officers of Corporations is called to Section 2024 of the Civil Laws of 1897:

"Section 2024. Every corporation not eleemosynary, religious, literary or educational, shall annually present a full and accurate exhibit of the state of its affairs to the Treasurer at such times as the Treasurer shall direct. The said Treasurer shall have power either himself, or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, to call for the production of the books and papers of the corporation and to examine its officers, members and others touching its affairs under oath. The annual reports above mentioned, and the result of such examination, the Treasurer may in his discretion lay before the President and also publish. In case any such corporation shall refuse to produce its books and papers upon the request of the Treasurer or the commissioners appointed by him, or in case any of the officers or members of such corporation shall refuse to be examined on oath, touching the affairs of the corporation, then the Treasurer or the commissioners may apply to the Court of Chancery for an order to compel the production of the books and papers, or the examination of such officers or members of the corporation, obedience to which order may be enforced by said court, in like manner with its ordinary decrees and orders.

In conformity with the above law all corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibit of the state of their affairs for the year ending DECEMBER 31st, 1901, such exhibit to be filed in the office of the Treasurer on or before JANUARY 31st, 1902.

Blank Exhibits will be furnished upon application at the Treasurer's office.

I have this day appointed Mr. A. B. SCRIMGEOUR as Commissioner to perform the duties required in above section.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT.
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
Treasurer's Office, December 6, 1901.
2340-Dec 10, 17, 24.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Ana Kamelamela Aiua (w.) vs. Aiua (ch.).—Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii:

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Maui, or his deputy, or any constable in the Territory of Hawaii:

You are commanded to summon Aiua (ch.), of Hana, Island of Maui, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, and appear before the said Circuit Court at the June term thereof, to be holden at Wailuku, Island of Maui, on Wednesday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Ana Kamelamela Aiua (w.), plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed libel for divorce.

And have you then there this writ, with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. J. W. Kaiua, judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit, at Wailuku, Island of Maui, this 30th day of November, 1901.

(Signed): JAS. N. K. KEOLA,
Clerk, Second Circuit Court.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original summons issued in said cause, and that at the December term, 1901, of the Second Circuit Court, Territory of Hawaii, the court ordered publication of the same, and a continuance of said cause until the next June term, 1902, of said court.

(Seal.) JAS. N. K. KEOLA, Clerk.
Lahaina, Maui, December 13, 1901.
2342—Dec. 17, 24, 31; Jan. 7, 14, 21.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hanai Parker, of Waimea, Hawaii, intestate, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Kahakauwila, of said Waimea, Hawaii, alleging that Hanai Parker died intestate at said Waimea on the 27th day of August, 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Alfred W. Carter.

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 15th day of January, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated November 29, 1901.

W. S. EDINGS,
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit.
Attest: HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judiciary Department.
2338—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of John Toms, late of Kapaa, Island of Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. MRS. ELIZA TOMS,
Administratrix of the Estate of John Toms.
2338—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the annual meeting of the Haleakala Ranch Company, held on the 21st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

H. P. Baldwin, Esq., President.
L. A. Thurston, Esq., Vice Pres't.
Geo. H. Robertson, Esq., Treasurer.
E. F. Bishop, Secretary.
W. G. Taylor, Auditor.
E. F. BISHOP, Secretary.
Dated Honolulu, November 22, 1901.
2336

Samuel Clemente, a San Francisco teamster, is under arrest, charged with having stolen $3,000 worth of goods from Southern Pacific freight cars.

NEED OF A SCHOONER

Board of Health Wants One Now.

(From Saturday's daily)

The need of a vessel for the use of the Board of Health was again emphasized at yesterday's regular meeting. The reports of Superintendent Reynolds upon the paiai supply at Molokai were heard, and the blame was attributed not to the contractor, but to the methods of transportation, and President Sloggett advised that action should be taken looking towards the acquisition of a boat for doing such work. He pointed out that the board had lost money on the paiai carrying proposition since its inception, and past experience proved the wisdom of the purchase of a boat. The Legislature at the last session appropriated money for this purpose, and Dr. Sloggett recommended immediate action.

Superintendent Reynolds, in making his report, stated that though the service was unsatisfactory, it was not the fault of Coreira, who had the paiai contract, as he had done his best to comply with the terms. Three crews had already been discharged because of their failure to work, and yesterday a new captain had been sent to Molokai on the Mauna Loa to take the place of the last captain. Mr. Reynolds did not believe there was any excuse for not making the trip in time, as the schooner had good winds and fair weather both ways. From the drift of the talk among members of the board it seems to be the impression that some of the malcontents among the lepers are stirring up the trouble. These Molokai people, it appears, want the Lihue to have the contract, but the superintendent reported that she could not carry it out, as past experience had proven that the service now was better than before, but it was still far from good.

DR. RUSSEL DISQUALIFIED.

Dr. N. Russel, who was appointed government physician at Olaa at the last meeting, to fill the vacancy during the absence of Dr. Blake, is disqualified under the provisions of the organic act, and yesterday Dr. Reid, government physician at Hilo, was appointed. Attention of board was called to the matter by Auditor Austin, who returned the salary warrant to the secretary, with the endorsement that as Dr. Russel already held one office under the government, he was disqualified from drawing a salary for any other. Dr. Russel is a Senator, but Attorney General Dole thought that he had resigned, but this would not affect his status, as under the organic act he cannot hold "any other government position during the period to which he was elected."

Dr. Reid will combine both the Olaa and North Hilo districts.

KEWALO NEEDS ATTENTION.

The Kewalo ditch question was again given another turn yesterday, and the urgent need of sewer connections in that district was forcibly pointed out by the various members present. President Sloggett stated that $20,000 had been appropriated for the work, and the sewer should be put through immediately. "The conditions there after a rain are disgraceful to any civilized people," he said; "the sanitary condition of the city is such that the work in that district requires immediate attention."

A committee consisting of Dr. Moore, E. P. Dole and William Auld is already acting under a previous appointment, and Mr. Mott-Smith was substituted for Mr. Auld, who is ill, and the committee instructed to interview the Governor and Superintendent of Public Works to see if the work cannot be done immediately.

OTHER MATTERS.

It was decided not to open the tenders for supplies for the Leper Settlement and Insane Asylum which had been submitted for the period of eighteen months, and to readvertise for bids for a shorter period, namely, six months, as it is thought that better results can be obtained in this manner.

About sixteen hundred tenders for drugs of various sorts were received and referred to a committee consisting of Drs. Sloggett, Moore, Cooper and Pratt, for examination.

The report of Malulani Hospital for November showed an expenditure of $608.25, leaving a balance on hand of $222.35.

It was recommended that the Treasurer grant a physician's license to J. L. McClellan, who had successfully passed the examination.

The next meeting will be held Thursday, as Wednesday is Christmas day. Those present yesterday were President Sloggett, Dole, Cooper, Mott-Smith, Moore, Executive Officer Pratt and Secretary Charlock.

PLUMBING REPORT.

The following report was submitted by the plumbing inspector:

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 17, 1901.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Executive Officer, Board of Health.

Sir—I beg to submit the following as the work of this office for the semi-monthly period ending December 15, 1901:

Number of plumbing plans filed, 36.

Number of plumbing permits issued, 36.

Number of inspections made, 167.

Number of final certificates issued, 78.

Number of sewer connections made, 15. Respectfully submitted,

E. G. KEEN,
Inspector of Plumbing and House Sewers.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Judge Ray, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has called a meeting of that committee for tomorrow, when the important questions of restricting anarchy and anarchists and of formulating an antitrust measure will be discussed informally. In view of the President's recommendations both of these subjects are conceded of the first importance. Measures for dealing with anarchy are before the committee. As to antitrust legislation, conferences will be held with the President and Speaker Henderson, with a view of determining along what lines it is desirable to proceed with this subject.

COMMISSIONER IDE TALKS OF PHILIPPINE LABOR FOR HAWAII

THE MANILA TIMES of Nov. 17, just received on the Arcadia Maru, contains the following interview with Commissioner Ide on Filipino labor for Hawaiian sugar plantations:

For some time past there has been a good deal of talk about sugar planters in Hawaii having approached the Philippine government, through the United States Civil Commission, for information as to the possibility of inducing large numbers of Visayans to emigrate to Hawaii to work in the sugar plantations in those islands. When seen on the subject Friday by a representative of the Times, Judge Ide said:

"The commission have had under consideration the subject of laborers going in considerable bodies from portions of the Philippine Islands to Hawaii to labor on sugar plantations. This queston has arisen upon applications made by agents in the interests of Hawaiian sugar planters for leave to engage such laborers. In accordance with the general theory of the government of the United States, as applied to affairs in that country, no restrictions whatever are ordinarily placed upon the right of our people to go freely from one portion of the country to another, and engage in any lawful occupation in any part of the country, and this is irrespective of the question whether they are going from one section to another individually or in larger bodies. This has no connection with the restrictions that are imposed in the United States upon the importation of contract laborers, as is apparent from the fact that recently large numbers of laborers have been taken from Porto Rico to the Hawaiian Islands under contracts of service. Those laborers passed through our country, and no action of any kind was taken to prevent their immigration, which is conclusive evidence that no policy embraced in the laws of the country was being thereby infringed. Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands are both related to the United States in a manner quite like the relations which exist between the Philippine Islands and the United States. There is no information at hand to show that the immigration into the Hawaiian Islands by Porto Ricans has been injurious to the laborers or to the people of Porto Rico, or to any of the general interests of the United States or its laboring population. If the matter, therefore, were to be determined solely from the general principles that appertain to the movements of the citizens of the United States to any part or possessions of the country it would apparently be impracticable to impose any restriction upon the movements of bodies of laborers from the Philippine Islands to the Hawaiian Islands, if the laborers wished to go.

"But on the other hand, most of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands who would be likely to accept offers to go to labor for a period of years in the Hawaiian Islands are uneducated and unaccustomed to business methods and in need of safeguards to protect them from imposition and the great hardship of, possibly, being left several thousand miles away from their homes in poverty and distress. The conditions here are entirely different from those in the United States in respect to the ability of laborers to care for themselves in so large a matter as the removal of them in considerable bodies from their own country to the Hawaiian Islands. Of course, it cannot be truly said that the Philippine labor market is overstocked (the reverse of which is probably true in Porto Rico), and that therefore the laborers are not needed here to aid in the development of the country, but the customs of the Filipinos have long been such that they are disinclined to labor except when pressing necessity compels them to do so. This same condition exists in many of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, and it has been found impracticable, in some of the most fertile and productive of them, to carry on agricultural pursuits by aid solely of the inhabitants of the islands where the labor is needed. Consequently, in those regions, labor has been secured almost wholly from other islands in the Pacific, and it has been found that, when taken from their ordinary environments and placed in new ones where regular labor is customary, where the reward of their industry is adequate and certain, continuous labor is not difficult to secure, and most of the people so carried from their own homes to other islands have become industrious and useful laborers; but their transfer under contract for labor in all the British possessions in the Pacific has been surrounded by all important safeguards, so, as to insure adequate food, clothing, kind treatment, medical attention and safe return. The system has apparently been useful to employers and employes. In such cases provision has usually been made for an agent of the government to be located in the islands where the labor is to be performed, whose duty it should be to safeguard the interest of the laborers and to see that the terms of the contract are in all respects complied with.

"The commission has not yet taken formal action on this matter, but has communicated with the Secretary of War upon the subject. Without undertaking in any way to anticipate what the final action will be, I, personally, am of the opinion that it would be unwise to allow parties freely to enlist great bodies of laborers to be taken so far away from their homes without any safeguards, under long contracts of service; but that, if employers desiring to take Filipinos away to labor upon the sugar plantations of Hawaii would execute a bond to the insular government, for the benefit of such laborers or other parties in interest, in a sufficient sum, and with adequate securities, to be approved by competent local authorities, conditioned upon good treatment, safe transportation to and from the points where they are to labor, medical attendance, adequate food and clothing during the time of their absence from the Philippine Islands, securing the right to take their families with them, the payment in cash of wages accruing upon any contract under which they are employed, the wages to be determined by competent local authorities to be adequate, upon compliance with such conditions and the execution of such a bond, a specified number of laborers might be permitted to be taken to the Hawaiian Islands, or elsewhere under contract, the government of the islands providing for an agent in the Hawaiian Islands to look out for the interests of the laborers and to see that the terms of the contract are in all respects complied with. Such an arrangement perhaps might not be regarded as violating our principles of freedom of action in the United States, when applied to the special conditions here. It might likewise be the means of training up a body of skilled laborers accustomed to the most improved methods of the sugar industry, and to continuous and regular labor. If such a result should accrue, it would be a great stimulus to the development of that industry in these islands. The production of sugar per acre in Hawaii far exceeds that of any portions of the Philippine Islands. But the soil and climate are equally favorable here, improved methods of culture and treatment only are needed."

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Continuing the tariff debate in the Reichstag today, Count von Kanitz, the agrarian leader, declared that "the shaping of Germany's commercial relations with America will be the most important task before the country for the next decade." He further declared that the United States, Great Britain and France were by no means convinced of the expediency of concluding commercial treaties of long duration. Germany must not repeat the mistake of not denouncing in time the existing commercial and most favored nation treaties. It would be quite willing, Count von Kanitz declared, to abolish or reduce the duties on iron, and he intended to propose the establishment of ad valorem duties against countries imposing ad valorem duties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—At a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee today, Chairman Payne was directed to favorably report to the House the Philippine tariff bill, which the republican members of the committee agreed upon yesterday. The report will be made Friday, and the bill will be considered in the House next Tuesday, with a vote at 2 p. m. on Wednesday instead of Tuesday as first planned.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Reporting to the War Office from Pretoria under date of yesterday, Lord Kitchener says:

"Bruce Hamilton, after a long night march, surprised Piet Viljoen's laager, at dawn December 13, at Wetkraans, twenty-five miles northwest of Ermelo, killed sixteen Boers and captured seventy-six armed prisoners. Many others were wounded and were left at farms. He also recaptured one of Benson's guns, the other having been destroyed. Two field cornets are among the prisoners. The recaptured gun is in good order and was used against the retreating enemy."

Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, wired the government's congratulations upon General Bruce Hamilton's brilliant achievements.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—Navy men in San Francisco are intensely interested in the news from Washington that Lieutenant Commander Lucien Young has been relieved of his present post as Captain of the Port of Havana, by Secretary Long of the navy. The doughty officer has many friends here, and his removal from Havana comes not unexpectedly. It is the direct result of statements made by Lieutenant Commander Young in an interview with him regarding the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves.

Young, as usual, said exactly what he felt, without regard to its effect at headquarters or elsewhere. He has not yet been given other duties, nor has his successor to the post at Havana been appointed.

Honolulans have a vivid memory of Lieutenant Young. He took a leading part in the political events after the revolution of 1893, and at that time his openness of speech got him into a pretty mess. His book on Hawaii was sat upon very hard by Secretary of the Navy Herbert. Young was graduated from Annapolis twenty-eight years ago, and is now about fifty years old. A Kentuckian by birth, he has all the dashing and manly qualities usually attributed to the Blue Grass natives. He has won many encomiums on account of his bravery. He saved a sailor who had fallen overboard from the vessel Young was on, while off the coast of Spain. When the United States steamer Huron was wrecked off Cape Hatteras in 1877, Young swam ashore through the breakers with a line. He made four trips from the shore to the vessel, and was seven hours in the ocean. He rescued many of his comrades, and brought help which saved over thirty men. It was while performing this heroic service that he was injured so as to be permanently lame. Kentucky presented him with a sword for his courage, and Congress raised him to the rank of lieutenant by a special legislation. He has a gold medal from the States of New York, a silver one from Massachusetts, and a gold medal from Congress, all won by daring deeds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate Committee on Isthmian Canals today made a favorable report on Senator Morgan's bill providing for the acquisition from Nicaragua and Costa Rica of the right of way via the Nicaragua route. The Senate agreed to take a vote before adjournment on Monday on the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and opening the way for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Cuban sugar planters, in conjunction with the sugar trust, have established a lobby in Washington for the purpose of securing, if possible, reduction on Cuban sugar tariffs. This lobby has already appealed to the Ways and Means Committee of the House, asking for a hearing upon the Cuban side of the case, and the Ways and Means Committee has replied that it will be impossible to give any such hearing until after the Christmas holidays at least. A member of the Cabinet was asked today whether it was true that President Roosevelt would presently send a special message to Congress asking for a reduction of at least 20 per cent upon Cuban sugar. The reply from this Cabinet member was as follows:

"I do not believe President Roosevelt contemplates doing any such thing, although he is very much interested in Cuba and the Cubans. I believe that, having already expressed himself as being in favor of imposing full Dingley tariff rates against the Philippines, which belong to us, he will not turn around and advocate giving the Cubans a reduction in tariff upon their sugar. I do not believe the Ways and Means Committee of the House, having already devised a bill imposing full Dingley tariff rates against the Philippines, will now turn around and report a bill reducing the tariff upon sugar. There are always many surprises in legislation, but such a move as this would pass my comprehension, and I do not believe it is being contemplated either by the President or Congress."

Many persons in Congress and out confound the proposed tariff concession to Cuba with reciprocity. It would be merely tariff revision, nothing else. There being no government in Cuba with which to make a treaty, there can be no reciprocity with that country; therefore reciprocity will not enter into the question at all.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—It is said to be definitely decided that President Roosevelt will not accept the offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie of $10,000,000 bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, for the purpose of founding an institution for higher education in this city. The provision attached that the government shall hold the bonds for a term of years is considered especially objectionable. The President is very hopeful Carnegie will convert the bonds which he tendered into cash or United States bonds.

ROME, Dec. 14.—Senor Zardenelli, the Italian Premier, in the course of a long statement in the Chamber of Deputies, announced that he hoped to conclude commercial treaties with Russia, Germany, Austria and Brazil, benefiting Italian agriculture. With that end in view, the Premier said, he was studying a tariff which would eventually provide a means of defense against foreign tariffs.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 14.—The storm raging in the southern part of Wyoming for the past forty-eight hours shows no disposition to abate. The thermometer is now below zero, with a wind blowing that cuts to the marrow. Several herders have frozen to death in their efforts to gather in scattered bands of sheep. The loss of sheep in the Red Desert cannot be estimated. Trains and stages are delayed and there is much suffering.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Modified denials that Emperor William reproached certain officers of the First Guards at Potsdam last Saturday for their duelling proclivities have been officially issued. According to these denials, it would appear that the officers of the German army have been given clearly to understand that the Emperor's order of 1897 concerning duelling will be strictly enforced. By this order Emperor William is constituted sole judge as to when a duel is necessary. All disputes shall first be submitted to a court of honor. If this court decides that the principals must fight, the case is referred to the Emperor, who reserves the right to authorize the duel. But if he decides such a meeting to be unnecessary, nobody's honor can be impugned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The committee on ways and means has reported favorably a bill re-establishing the Dingley rates on goods from the Philippines.

TO GET RID OF A TROUBLESOME CORN.

First soak it in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequaled. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

There is a free circulating library for the blind in New York that is doing philanthropic work. It circulates both books and music to the unfortunates who cannot see, and also employs a teacher who goes to the homes of the blind and teaches those who desire to read from the various books with raised characters. An appeal is now being made to the public for an endowment fund by which this work can be permanently carried on.

THE WORD

Of a Honolulu Citizen About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at, touching the truth of these cures, they can't doubt the following for it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says:—"I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands 15 years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations, necessitating my being out at all seasons, were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box (six boxes for $2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

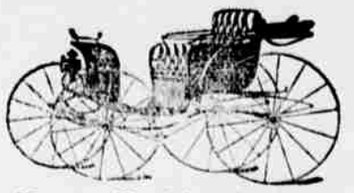
EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, $100.00

WAGONS,
PHAETONS,
BRAKES,
SURREYS,
BUGGIES,
RUNABOUTS.



Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

PACIFIC VEHICLE AND SUPPLY CO.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

—:o:—

WRITE US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICES

BIG REDUCTION IN BICYCLES.

Chainless Spaldings
Ladies or Gents
$75 Cut to $45

CLEVELANDS
$45 Cut to $35

Juvenile Wheels From $15 Up.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.
Ehlers Block, Fort Street.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
PERU	DEC. 26	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 20
COPTIC	JAN. 4	PEKING	DEC. 27
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 11	GAELIC	JAN. 3
PEKING	JAN. 18	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 11
GAELIC	JAN. 28	CHINA	JAN. 20
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 6	DORIC	JAN. 31
CHINA	FEB. 14	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 8
DORIC	FEB. 22	PERU	FEB. 15
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 4	COPTIC	FEB. 26
PERU	MARCH 12	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 4
.....	.....	PEKING	MARCH 18

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, December 20.

S. S. Alameda, Herriman, from San Francisco.

Am. bkt. Gerard C. Tobey, Gove, from San Francisco.

Am. bk., James Johnson, Bennecke, from Newcastle.

Am. bkt. W. H. Dimond, from San Francisco.

Am. schr. Robert Searles, Piltz, from San Francisco.

Str. Waialeale, Piltz, from Kauai ports.

Saturday, December 21.

Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

Saturday, December 21.

Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa.

Schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Kona.

Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.

Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai.

Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai.

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, 18 days from San Francisco.

Am. sp. S. D. Carleton, Amesbury, 48 days from Tacoma.

Schr. Levi Woodbury, from Hawaii.

Am. schr. Novelty, Rosendal, 78 days from Newcastle.

Sunday, December 22.

R. M. S. S. Miowera, Henning, from Victoria and Vancouver.

Str. Iwalani, Greene, from Hawaii.

Str. Kaiulani, Dower, from Hawaii.

Monday, December 23.

Per U. S. A. T. Hancock, from San Franciso, December 23—Mrs. MacWilkie and two children.

Am. schr. H. D. Bendixson, Olsen, 46 days from Port Blakeley; 11 a. m.

Am. bkt., Irmgard, Schmidt, 15 days from San Francisco; 9 a. m.

Br. sp. Lord Shaftesbury, Henrickson, 152 days from Hamburg; 1 p. m.

U. S. A. T. Hancock, Struve, from San Francisco; 4 a. m.

Am. schr. Susie M. Plummer, Lund, 60 days from Newcastle; anchored outside harbor.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, 36 days from Port Gamble; anchored outside harbor.

DEPARTED.

Friday, December 20.

S. S. America Maru, Going, for San Francisco.

Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports.

Schr. Kawailani, for Koolau ports.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Rudbeck, for San Francisco.

Saturday, December 21.

Am. schr. Robert Searles, Piltz, for Eleele.

Am. schr. John G. North, Sjostram, for the Sound, in ballast.

Sunday, December 22.

Schooner F. S. Redfield, for the Sound.

R. M. S. S. Miowera, Henning, for Brisbane and Sydney; 3 p. m.

Monday, December 23.

Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, San Francisco.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Port Gamble.

Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports; 1 p. m.

Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Claudine Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Makee, Tullett, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai; 5 p. m.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Ben Bruns is at present located in Pleasanton, Cal.

Edwin S. Gill has opened a law office in the Magoon block.

Bishop Gulstan has returned from his Episcopal visit to Kauai.

David K. Kapahee has been appointed district magistrate of Koloa by Governor Dole.

Mr. Horace Johnson, the head chemist of Waialua, came to town yesterday to enjoy a vacation of a week or two here.

The children of the Waialua public school and kindergarten are to have a great Christmas celebration. Col. Curtis Iaukea will act as Santa Claus.

Volcano Marshall stated yesterday that he would soon close down his Sunday paper, and return to the Sacramento Bee, where he was formerly employed.

William Anderson, a sailor, died at Victoria Hospital Thursday, of tuberculosis. William Oyson, aged seventy years, died at the same place on the same day.

The public schools closed yesterday afternoon for the holidays, and the teachers were made happy by receiving their salary warrants for the month of December.

Alfred C. Harrison Jr., a Philadelphia sugar man, states that he does not believe that Hawaiian sugar planters need fear the free admission of Cuban sugar.

The report of A. Horner, of Kukaiau plantation, of the cost of fighting the Hamakua fire, shows an expenditure of $8,000. The payment of this will be recommended by Superintendent Boyd.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Mauna Loa yesterday were Sam M. Kanekanui and wife, C. A. Doyle, F. J. Testa, W. A. Wall, Julian Greenwell, Miss Greenwell, Dr. Raymond and J. Coerper.

Collector E. R. Stackable is still holding several hundred thousand Manila cigars in the customs house, as he has received no notification from the Treasury Department regarding the release of them.

Four Porto Rican women were arrested for vagrancy last night, on complaint of John Hapa. He had fallen in love with one of them, and when she did not reciprocate, turned informer. She promised to kill him later.

William McCarthy, the six-foot, redhaired, cross-eyed crimp who is alleged to have brutally beaten and bitten his poor little South Sea Island wife, Katie, forfeited $300 bail in the District Court yesterday. The charge was mayhem. He showed up later at the police station with his attorney.

Polynesian Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., elected the following officers last evening: H. McKechnie, C. P.; P. C. Martin, H. P.; A. F. Clark, S. W.; Charles Murray, J. W.; E. L. Cutting, scribe; F. W. Wood, treasurer; trustees, W. C. Parke, P. C. P.; E. Hinghy, P. C. P.; J. J. Lecker, P. C. P.

The Superintendent of Public Works having given orders for the Eleu to engage in the towing business, the old war between the Fearless and the Eleu is on again. The Eleu brought the Tobey in yesterday, and it is possible that the courts will be called upon to decide whether the Territorial tug has a right to run in competition to private enterprise.

MAY GET ONE HALF

Stories of Hawaii's Experience With Autos.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The New York Commercial in an issue of a few days ago, says:

J. B. Atherton, one of the richest men in Hawaii and many times a millionaire, has been in Chicago in the last few days with L. T. Grant, manager of the Hawaiian Automobile Company. Atherton and Grant have been seeking an adjustment of the insurance on twenty-two automobiles that were in a storage warehouse in Honolulu destroyed by fire in October. They will probably recover about $20,000 on the automobiles, which cost the company $52,000.

A curious story is connected with their visit to Chicago. About two years ago Honolulu went "automobile mad." The newspapers published pictures of strange-looking horseless vehicles that contrasted so sharply with the ancient mule cars of the town that the people were awe-struck. They clamored wildly for some of these queer things. A company was formed to gratify them. J. B. Atherton assumed the presidency and L. T. Grant the management. Other philanthropic Honolulans contributed to the capital stock and Grant was rushed off to Chicago to buy the "autos." Meanwhile a most ambitious building was erected on King street, the main thoroughfare of Honolulu, opposite the former palace of the monarchy. Grant returned with twenty-five electric "autos," of which about twenty were hacks, weighing two or three tons each. The others were runabouts and buggies. Dynamos were installed, and a storage battery plant was put in at great cost.

One day the "auto"-hacks were put on the street. The drivers were Kanakas who had been very well trained in the way they should make the automobiles go. Something went wrong with the works. Pasesngers who hired a hack to take them to Waikiki, three miles from the power house, often found themselves stalled at midnight or later miles from their destination, with an exhausted storage battery and a perplexed steersman.

Prince David Kawananakoa—who might now be King if Uncle Sam hadn't taken a hand and Liliuokalani had died—had a party of eight one night at the Moana hotel. They wined and dined merrily and about 2 o'clock in the morning started back in the hacks. They got on to the sandy beach road that skirts the ocean at Waikiki, and then the trouble began. The front "auto" refused to go; the rear one could not get ahead of the front one. They tried to push the front one with the rear one—and something busted. Then the Prince and his guests got out and tried to push the 'mobiles, but the sand was deep and after plunging and tearing about they sat down in despair on the coral rocks. The driver was hurried back to the hotel to telephone to the power house for more automobiles. They came; they tried to pull the two which were stuck—and something busted in them. Then there were four; two more came and they, too, became anchored.

When day dawned there were six automobiles in procession on the ancient highway of Hawaii, and a much disgusted Prince and party. Horses were finally procured and their homes were reached. This performance was repeated so often that finally, whenever a wise man hired an automobile he contracted for a horse to follow the hack and, as this was an expensive operation, the "autos" were finally shelved.

Luckily the warehouse burned, and the promoters will get back about one-fourth of the money that they invested. Honolulu now has trolley cars, and the horse cabs still do business at the old stands.

WALES A SURPRISE.

His Speech a Revelation to the British People.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The evolution of the Prince of Wales has interested the British public in the present week more than any other matter of general concern. His visit to the city and what he said were more or less of a revelation to the country in regard to the personality and character of the heir to the throne.

As Duke of York he was never much in the public eye and the popular impression of him, while not unfriendly on the whole, has been vaguely tolerant. He never won the warm place in the public affections which his tactful and very human father won at a much earlier age. He had no opportunities to display his individuality, and perhaps it was only natural that this lack of evidence of any special talents caused a tacit belief in their absence.

It was a welcome surprise, therefore, to the English people yesterday to read a speech from his lips which really said something and which carried ideas at once sound, thoughtful, even eloquent. It was much above the average of royal utterances.

Cynics at once assumed that the Prince merely repeated words put into his mouth by a convenient bureaucrat whose duty it is to write royal speeches. This is an absolute injustice. The Prince not only wrote this excellent address to the citizens of London but performed the far more difficult task of composing all of the many responses to public addresses in his long tour. These included a great variety of ideas and sentiments, often expressed in exceedingly graceful and happy language.

The English public has taken, on the whole, remarkably slight interest in the details of the six-months' tour. The Prince's summing up of the whole story in his Guildhall address was therefore in the nature of a new narrative to his listeners. His straightforward review and cheerful analysis of his observations, with their lesson to the mother country, constituted an epitome of the current history of the Empire which surprised and delighted his hearers.

There has been considerable fisome and extreme laudation of the Prince's speech, which is rather nauseating, but it should not obscure the fact that the future King of Great Britain has shown himself to be a man of parts, with brains and logic and a sense of proportion and appreciation of his responsibilities and the duties of statesmanship. Those who were in close personal association with him on his long trip gained the truest idea of his real character. Some of them admit a certain amount of surprise at the extent of his development.

It is a satisfaction to learn that there is nothing small, nothing of the snob about him. He is as broad-minded and democratic as his father and is remarkably free from prejudices. The chief criticism, if it be such, is that intellectually he is still somewhat boyish. By this it is not meant that he is unsophisticated or uninformed, but his habits of mind are those of one younger than he is in years. Far from being ignorant, it would be difficult to find a man of his age better equipped with knowledge, which, as time goes on, he will undoubtedly assimilate. There is every prospect, also, that as the country comes to know him better his popularity will be rapidly increased.

TELEPHONE IN EVERY HOUSE.

Chicago Patrons to Pay 5 Cents a Call, With Maximums.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Today the first papers were sent to Springfield for the incorporation of the Automatic Electric Company with a capital of $2,000,000. It has secured manufacturing rights for the United States and the plant of the Strowger Automatic Telephone exchange. J. B. Russell & Co., bankers of Wilkesbarre, Pa., have financed the company for the purpose of having in their control the manufacture of the switchboard, telephone, devices and appliances for the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company, which will install telephones in Chicago on the same plan as the gas company furnishes meters to consumers of gas; the telephone to be placed in every office and residence, with no charge to the users except when they use it.

A guarantee is given to each user that the cost per year shall not exceed $55 for business and $50 for residence. The small users pay nothing for the incoming calls and only 5 cents each for outgoing calls and every subscriber is given a metallic circuit telephone and no party lines. A meter attached to the switchboard records the calls made.

NEW RAILROAD.

The Manoa and Palolo Land and Construction Co. Is Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Manoa and Palolo Land and Construction Company. The purpose of the corporation is the improvement of swamp lands, construction of roads and bridges and to build and operate a railroad from Manoa and Palolo valleys to the wharves, or other points in Honolulu.

The road may be operated by steam, electricity or other motive power.

The capital stock of the company is $40,000, with privilege to $200,000.

The stock is held by N. W. Griswold, 250 shares; G. P. Denison, G. Griswold, W. E. Skinner, C. J. Hutchins and C. P. Grimwood, 10 shares each. N. W. Griswold's shares were given him in exchange for rights under a contract with B. F. Dillingham for the removal of material from Manoa valley for improvement of other lands.

The officers of the company are N. W. Griswold, President; G. P. Denison, Vice-President; C. J. Hutchins, Secretary and Treasurer; Garret P. Gray, Auditor. These, with W. E. Skinner, constitute the Board of Directors.

ISENBERG'S RED POLLED BULLS.

Two Fine Specimens Received on the Albert Will Be Exhibited.

D. P. R. Isenberg received on the bark Albert a consignment of the famous Red Polled bulls and cows from Delaware, Ohio, which are attracting considerable attention among stockmen. The two bulls are fine specimens of their kind and are in splendid condition, despite their long journeys by land and sea. The cows and two calves that were born afloat have already been taken to the Waialae ranch. The two bulls are yet in the city and will be placed on exhibition at the Honolulu Stock Yards corral, next to the Automobile Building on King street, this morning, where they can be seen by stock fanciers for two or three days. A number of Mr. Isenberg's friends requested that people be given an opportunity to see blooded stock, as they are a rare sight in the Hawaiian Islands. He also received fifteen horses and mules intended for his ranch.

PASSING OF JAS. ANDERSON A PROMINENT OLD-TIMER

MAUI, Dec. 20.—At 2:30 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, James Anderson, postmaster of Makawao, ex-member of the Legislature, and prominent citizen of Maui, died of pneumonia at Paia plantation hospital, after a short illness.

Mr. Anderson, at the time of his death was seventy-three years of age, having been born in a small village near St. Albans, Vermont, August 8, 1828. His parents were Scotch by birth and were engaged in farming. In 1849, after the death of both father and mother, James Anderson sold the farm and departed for California, via the Isthmus of Panama, in search of gold.

After pursuing the life of a miner and rancher, with varying success, making and losing several modest fortunes, he came, in 1870, to Ulupalakua, Maui, as a member of the famous Lincolnville colony, a company of Americans who were to plant cane for Capt. James McKee on shares. This scheme failed in less than two years of trial, but Mr. Anderson remained with Captain McKee eight years longer, becoming assistant manager under him. In 1880 he removed to Makawao to establish a sugar plantation in company with W. F. Mossman, of Hamakuapoko. The sugar enterprise, however, was abandoned, owing to the successive wrecks of two vessels voyaging from Scotland, and consequent loss of two sets of sugar machinery. The Anderson and Mossman folly, as it has been called, is still marked by a stately mill chimney standing in upper Makawao.

After this discouragement Anderson and Mossman bought out the general store, and the former several years afterward became postmaster of Makawao, a position he held until the time of his death.

He represented Maui as Noble in the Legislature under the old regime, and as Senator for one term after the overthrow of the monarchy. Mr. Anderson was a Free Mason of the thirty-second degree, and a trustee of the Maunaolu Seminary. He was a bachelor, his nearest relatives being an elder brother, John G. Anderson, of Salt Lake, and three nephews and two nieces. One of his nephews, John G. Anderson Jr., is well known on Maui, having resided several years in Makawao, and having married a daughter of the late Thomas Campbell, of Paia.

The funeral took place at Paia Foreign Church during the afternoon of the day of his death. Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith conducted the ceremonies, both at the church and at the cemetery in Makawao.

Dr. Beckwith described the life and character of the deceased with rare sympathy and eloquence. James Anderson was a man who loved his fellow men, especially the poor and humble. He listened to their troubles, cured their diseases and settled their disputes. He was called a father by the Portuguese and Hawaiians of the Makawao community.

Maunaolu Seminary girls sang sweetly appropriate hymns at the church, and Makawao school children gathered ferns to deck his grave, which was covered with the beautiful floral offerings of his many friends. The pallbearers were Senator H. P. Baldwin, Hon. J. W. Kalua, Judge Charles Copp, A. F. Tavares, W. O. Aiken, S. R. Dowdle and F. W. Hardy. The obsequies were largely attended.

BURGLARIES GALORE.

Three Burglaries and One Hold Up the Record of One Night.

The premises of the Mercantile Printing Company at the corner of Queen and Fort streets were broken into early on Saturday morning. Nothing of value was taken.

The office of De Freest and Lansing, situated a few doors from the Mercantile Printing Company, was also entered. The desks were rifled, but only $3 in cash was secured. About $700 worth of cutlery samples were overlooked.

The Queen street offices of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company were also entered. Access was gained from the back of the building. Nothing of any consequence was removed.

Yamamoto, a Japanese, complained to the police on Saturday that he had been held up on Friday night by three men and robbed of his watch and twenty dollars.

General Chaffee, military governor of the Philippines, in his annual report, advises that no troops be withdrawn for a year.

Auction Sale

— OF —

Delinquent Stock

IN THE

Kihei Plantation Co.,

LIMITED.

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1901,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my salesroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cooke, the following certificates of stock in the Kihei Plantation Co., Ltd., unless the twelfth and thirteenth assessments, now delinquent, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale, at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

8, 312	C. Winan	150
159	W. E. Bellina	10
329	W. G. H. Arnemann	100
334	Chip Chong	5
338	Tong Tuck	10
429	H. A. Bunsen	10
530	L. Ah Leong	10
550	H. G. Gallagher	10
578, 581	H. Waterhouse & Co.	15
660	Wing Wo Lung	15
1112, 725	T. Ah Tong	35
769	W. Gassett	35
775	E. S. Taylor	10
812	Geo. O. Cooper	10
942	P. R. Helm	10
969	Frank Hustace, Tr.	5
1011	A. A. Young	35
1073	Jas. McQueen	50
1111	S. Pedro	10
1113	Hugh Howell	25
1137	P. M. Pond	10
1139	George Martin	15
1145	L. H. Pimentel	10
1191	A. A. Young	125
1199, 1200, 1386	A. M. Brown	225
1271	A. B. Lindsay	50
1279	Kate Gavin	12
1389	George Manson	10
1464	S. B. Herrick	20
1549	J. H. Fisher	100
1581	J. Makainai	25
1658, 1678, 1689	W. C. Achi Jr.	34
1666, 1916, 1918	C. J. Faik	45
1686	Law Tang	15
1718	Pearl Noble	10
1736	George A. Martin	10
1750	F. J. Raven	5
1776	C. Sing Chee	20
1818	C. G. Ballentyne	10
1850	Hugh Howell, Tr.	13
1853	Lum Chee	3
1901	A. L. Morris	10

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer.

Honolulu, Dec. 10, 1901.

JAS. F. MORGAN,
AUCTIONEER.



NOTIONS At Prices which will be Attractive to every Woman

Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.
Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.
American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.
Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.
Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.
Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.
Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.
Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.
Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.
English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.
Stay Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.
Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.
"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

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Is what every Shoe Buyer Wants and Expects.

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Pleasing Styles, Pleasing Wear at Pleasing Prices is What Pleases Our Trade.

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Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

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CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and re regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

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Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelma of Magdeburg General Insurance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Our Lord, the King.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The national anthem is now undergoing revision. Instead of "God, Save Our Gracious King," the refrain will be changed to "God, Save Our Lord, the King."

Olaa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSments, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2501

The Japanese goverment is to establish a credit mobilier fith a capital of $5,000,000.

D A K S A F E T Y